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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Peace Negotiations

THE TICHBORN CASE.

Surrender of Sedan.

GERMAN EVACUATION.

Marshal Prim's Assassination.

ENGLAND.

THE STRIKERS.

LONDON, September 9.—The *Times* censures the importation of foreign workmen. It gives its support to the British strikers and their movements for the reduction of their term of daily labor to nine hours.

THE QUEEN.

Queen Victoria has entirely recovered.

MARINE NEWS.

The steamship Minnesota City, from New York, touched at Queenstown, and proceeded to Liverpool.

LONDON, September 11.—The steamer Corinthian, from Quebec, arrived at Moville.

THE REVIEW.

General John G. Bernard and Major Sumner of the army are in attendance as the representatives of the American Government upon the military maneuvres at Aldershot, which are said to be progressing satisfactorily.

POTATO DISEASE.

The potato disease is spreading in Lancashire.

VESSEL AGROUND.

LONDON, September 11.—Her Majesty's steamship Racer, used as a training ship for apprentices for the navy, is aground at Ryde, Isle of Wight.

THE TICHBORN CASE.

NEW YORK, September 11.—A correspondent sends to the Liverpool *Courier* the following in reference to the Tichborn case: Some years ago a gentleman now living in England, and following the occupation of commercial traveler, was resident in Australia. On one occasion he was lost in the bush and found his way to a herdsman's hut, where he passed the night. During a conversation the herdsman said to the stranger: "You would scarcely think to look at me that in aristocracy of England, would you?" The stranger replied that he should scarcely think he did, whereupon the herdsman said, "I do, though; I am the eldest son of a baronet." For several years he thought nothing of this conversation, but in the meantime had returned to England, and when the Tichborn case was being heard, he saw the claimant leave the court and at once recognized him as the man he had passed the night with in the Australian bush, and who had told him he was the son of an English baronet. An interview afterwards took place between them, and the commercial gentleman will, it is understood, appear as a witness for the claimant when the case is reamed in November.

STRIKE ENDED.

LONDON, September 11.—The strike in Newcastle has virtually been defeated. At least half of the usual number of operatives are now at work, and a full complement will be obtained within a fortnight.

NAPOLEON.

Napoleon arrived at Torquay this morning, and was received with much enthusiasm by the people.

PURCHASING ARMS.

LONDON, September 11.—The Paris *Constitutionel* of a recent date says the Government is buying 550,000 Chassepots from Minister of War Albertin.

ELECTION.

A new election is soon to be held in the Department of the Seine. General De Cissey has been chosen to sit in the Assembly from fleet Vilaine, where he was also elected.

PENAL CODE.

According to the Strasburg *Zeitung* the German penal code is to be introduced into Alsace and Loraine before the first of October. Preparations are being made also to apply that of commerce.

BETROTHAL.

Some continental journals state that the betrothal of the Princess Mary Elizabeth of Prussia to the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia ere long will be officially announced. The Princess is the oldest daughter of Prince Frederick Charles.

FRANCE.

GERMAN EVACUATION.

PARIS, September 11.—The evacuation by the German troops of the four departments contiguous to Paris will be completed on the 13th inst. Negotiations have commenced in relation to the evacuation of the whole of France.

STATE DINNER.

VERSAILLES, September 11.—Thiers gave a dinner to-day in honor of the Italian ambassador, Chevalier Nigra, at which all the representatives of foreign nations were present, with the exception of Prince Metternich and Dr. Kern, of Switzerland.

ASSEMBLY RECESS.

PARIS, September 11.—Thiers proposes that the Assembly take a recess from the 17th instant to the 1st of November.

THE EVACUATION.

It is now decided that the evacuation shall commence at Fort Charenton, which shall be the first delivered up to the French by the German commander.

THE SURRENDER OF SEDAN

NEW YORK, September 11.—A foreign paper says General De Wimpffen, who succeeded Marshal MacMahon in the command of the French army of rescue on the day it capitulated at Sedan, is strongly of the opinion that the army might, by a bold and sustained effort, have broken through the bonds that encircled it at Sedan, and gives the following as a text of the famous letter he addressed to Emperor Napoleon:

Sire—Rather than be imprisoned at Sedan, I have decided to force the line extended before the positions of General Lebrun and General Ducrel. Let your Majesty place yourself in the middle of your troops. They will hold it an honor to open a passage for you

He adds that while he was preparing for the combat, he suddenly discovered that a flag of truce floated over Sedan. The Emperor followed his counsels, a large portion of the army might have broken through. He states that when, by the Emperor's orders, he opened negotiations with Prince Bismarck, the latter demanded, as terms of peace, the abdicity of four milliards and the concession of Alsace.

SPAIN.

ILLNESS OF THE KING.

MADRID, September 11.—King Amadeus is indisposed. His journey through the provinces has been stopped.

PRIM'S ASSASSINATION.

NEW YORK, September 11.—A Madrid letter contains information that the imprisoned Republican, Jose Lopez, has printed, in a handbill which has been placarded throughout the city, that the assassination of General Prim was effected by the Duke Montpensier, who is charged with being a party to the negotiations had with a "Grand Sonis" and a company of desperadoes, called a secret society, and whose object is understood to be the putting of Prim out of the way and Montpensier on the throne of Spain. A short time subsequent to the killing of Prim, one of the men connected with this society, named J. Arrego, complained to Montpensier that all that the society had agreed to was done, but what his Aid-de-Camp had agreed to do was not done.

RECOVERED.

MADRID September 11, 9 P. M.—King Amadeus has recovered from his illness

ITALY.

GARIBALDI.

The Turin *Gazette* say the present situation in France causes Garibaldi much affliction. He speaks in contempt of Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc and Jules Favre, and declares them old and worn out. His son, Ricciotti, will soon return married to Caprera. His other son, Menotti, has devoted himself to the export business. Both seem to have absolutely renounced politics.

GERMANY.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, September 11.—The press of Frankfort deny that the negotiations for peace between Germany and France have been transferred to Versailles, and assert that Count Von Arnim and other negotiators will soon return to Frankfort and resume their conferences, now that certain questions of principle have been settled.

SOUTH AMERICA.

BRAZILIAN LEGISLATURE.

LONDON, September 11.—Late advices from Rio Janeiro show that the discussion in the Brazilian Legislature on the clauses of the emancipation bill had terminated, but that the measure would not probably become a law during the present season.

AUSTRIA.

INFALLIBILITY.

PESTH, September 11.—Emperor Francis Joseph has written a letter expressing disapproval of the attitude of the Episcopacy on the promulgation of the decree of Papal infallibility. Bishop Jekelfalusy has accordingly announced his submission to his sovereign's command.

TURKEY.

DEAD.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 11.—Mahammod Pacha, the minister without a portfolio in the Cabinet of the Sultan, is dead.

CANADA.

FIRE.

TORONTO, September 11.—Sarnia station, on the Grand Trunk Railway, was burned late on Saturday night. Loss $20,000.

NEW YORK.

The Tammany Frauds—Investigation Commenced—Church Affairs—Charged with Falsehoods—Comptroller's Office Robbed—Coroner's Investigation—Political—Saratoga Regatta.

NEW YORK, September 11, 1871.

THE TAMMANY FRAUDS.

Great crowds assembled at the Court House to-day to witness the proceedings in the injunction suit against the city.

The counsel, O'Gorman, who appeared for the city officials, said his clients desired no delay, and were ready to meet the charges against them. The motion for injunction was made without notice to any one, and at the same time the complaint was put in, which had more of an air of newspaper action than a legal document. This complaint was accompanied by a false and unfounded attack upon the city government.

The personal counsel for Mr. Tweed, Mr. Bartlett, desires delay to put in a separate answer, as the (Tweed) had failed to secure any specific statements of the charges against him.

The Tammany people about the city seem hopeful that Judge Barnard will dissolve the injunction.

There was some surprise upon the announcement that the city officials were ready to go on. It is thought that they will pursue their side of the case with promptitude and vigor.

Messrs. Hall and Connolly were represented through personal counsel, and they were ready to proceed with the case. The Court adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow, when the reading of the affidavits and papers for the defense is now going on.

Mayor Hall answers that he has not been guilty of the malfeasance charged or that he has in any way diverted the funds of the Treasury from objects to which they were legitimately applied.

Immediately upon the adjournment to the Circuit Court room, the reading of the affidavits on the part of the defense was begun by O'Gorman.

In the affidavit on behalf of the Board of Supervisors, they deny that said board ever entertained the idea of raising by taxes on real or personal estate any amount of money for any purpose, except the first amount fixed by the Board of Apportionment. Said Board denies that it or any of its members ever entertained the idea of auditing or threatening to audit or ordering to be paid any claims greater than those set by the Board of Apportionment. The board denies that that there are in existence or in the complaint any facts showing directly or indirectly that they intended or threatened or performed any of the acts charged in the complaint. Further, they say that if for the purpose of stopping ligitation or satisfying judicial conscience, it becomes necessary to continue the injunction, neither said board nor its counsel can see any objection to enjoining the board to do what by law it is bound to do, and which in good faith they intend to do, and they pray the judgment of the court. The affidavit was signed by A. Oakey Hall, President of the Board of Supervisors, and dated September 11th.

O'Gorman next read and served on the counsel for the plaintiff a demurrer to the following effect: That the plaintiffs have not the legal capacity to sue; and, second, that the complaint does not set out facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

Next came an affidavit from Mayor Hall. His Honor states that among the allegations of the plaintiffs are several to the effect that the said Mayor is pecuniarily interested in the New York Printing Company, the Manufacturing Stationers' Company, the *Transcript* and the *Leader*, and that he employed the same to his emolument against law and against good taste. He protests against the impertinence and malicious spirit of said complaints, and declares he never has been, and is not now and does not expect to be, directly or indirectly, pecuniarily interested in said publications or companies, or employed the same to his emolument and against good taste. He received moneys solely for literary labor; but since being Mayor has written for the *Leader* as a diversion from business, but did not receive, and has not been promised, and does not expect any emolument as a writer for said paper, and since being Mayor never received emolument or was interested in the payment of moneys from the treasury except for former services as District Attorney and salary as Commissioner of the Sinking Fund; that he is still prosperously employed in practicing the legal profession, and since 1869 has not derived moneys from any person who had received payment from the public treasury. Protesting against the necessity of having to make this affidavit, he pronounces every allegation or inference arising from the complaint that the deponent derived pecuniary benefit at the public expense from the office of Mayor, otherwise than what he received as a salary for said office, to be scandalous and false.

The affidavit of Comptroller Connolly denies that James H. Ingersoll was a confidential agent for himself or for Tweed, or in any manner the agent of the Comptroller. Ingersoll's claims were made out in the usual form, and were certified and paid by the deponent without any suspicion of their being fraudulent, irregular or exhorbitant, and deponent makes a like statement in relation to the claim presented by A. J. Garvey, Keyser & Co., and J. W. Smith; and further that said claims were audited by him in compliance with formalities, but without re-examination of their merits, he believing, as he was advised, that the certification and adjustment thereof prior to the passage of the act of 1870 constituted such claims as existing liabilities against the city and county at the time of the passage of said act. He also avers that the statements charging him as believing, as he was at his official actions are calumnious, and he is ready to submit to the judgment of the court.

The affidavit of Archibald McLaughlin, President of the Manufacturing Stationers' Company, denies the allegations in the complaint that Hall, Tweed and Connolly were interested in said company; declares that no member of the city government is, or ever has been, a stockholder in said company.

The affidavit of Richard A. Storrs, Deputy Comptroller, sets forth the certified copy of the resolution passed by the Board of Apportionment September 5th, 1871, authorizing the Supervisors to raise a tax of two per cent. on taxable property in the city and county. The whole amount is $23,362,527. Said resolution has not been sent to the Board of Supervisors, because the tax rolls for the present year were not completed, but a copy of the resolution was received at the Comptroller's office on September 6th, 1871. The affidavit proceeds to recite the statutes under the authority of which the Board of Apportionment have authorized the issue of bonds and stocks of the city and county from the organization of said Board to May 16th, 1871.

The counsel for the plaintiffs noticed that Mayor Hall's affidavit referred to the proceedings of the Board of apportionment, not noticed in Cornelius Carson's (the secretary's) minutes. It was manifest that they had not a complete record of the proceedings of that board, and he asked the Court to compel the defendants to produce it. Counsel for the defendants thought the application was discourteous and improper at that stage, the affidavits not being all gone through. Judge Barnard informed counsel that if any information was held back by the defendants, it would be taken as a circumstance against them. He then directed O'Gorman, counsel for defendants, to produce on Thursday a complete statement of the liabilities of the city and county up to the issuing of the injunction. The Court then adjourned.

The affidavit of Charles E. Wilbour, President of the New York Printing Company, was offered, averring that neither Mr. M. Tweed, Richard B. Conolly, or A. Oakey Hall are in any way interested in the New York *Transcript* or New York Printing Company, and further, that Hall and Connolly were never interested in either association. Tweed was a stock holder up to the 9th of April, 1870, when he assigned his interest in both to Wilbour; also avers that no member of the present city government whatsoever has been a stockholder in either association since the present city charter took effect.

It is rumored that st a meeting of the Board of Audit, held this morning, the question of resignation was alluded to, but nothing advocated, when one of the Board immediately answered, with some warmth, that if it was intended for him, he was ready to resign when the other three did, and not before.

The public attention is again directed to the extortionate charges of the Sheriff's officials. There has been already paid to the Sheriff for the first half of the year 1871, by order of the Board of Supervisors, the sum of $85,326 51. It is alleged that according to the Sheriff's bills the amount to which he is entitled for committing prisoners is $40,396. At the rate allowed by law, this gives him credit for having imprisoned, inside of six months, 80,792 people, and it is calculated at this rate that by Christmas, allowing for no moral improvement in the people or the Sheriff's office, one-tenth of the gross population will have suffered in either the toombs or the Ludlow street jail. The Deputy Sheriffs are said to be protesting against the imposition, and say this monopoly of fees by the Sheriff leaves them bare subsistence. One of the rumors relative to Sheriff Brennan is that he is to be sacrificed by the Tammany ring, and will be displaced at the next election. There is a strong feeling of opposition shown to him in his own ward by the politicians who control things there. It is also said that Brennan is preparing to sever his connection with the ring, and the movement commenced against it, on account, principally, of the trouble to which he has recently been subjected by the action of the local politicians.

The *Tribune* alleges that the public school system is tainted with the frauds and abuses of the Tammany ring. It says that the school department has been demoralized and all but ruined by the corrupting influences which have cursed public affairs. The notable features of the system as it existed are said to be the wasting of money, discouragements of attendance by scholars, and the creeping into the schools of a sectarian spirit, and the awarding of contracts for books and supplies by favor of parties.

It is understood that an application will soon be made to Judge Barnard for a rule compelling the production of the books containing the city and county accounts, with a view to getting information touching the payment of claims by the city authorities. If the facts in the case warrant it, a suit will be instituted against the officials for the recovery of such moneys as have been illegally abstracted from the Treasury.

Controller Connolly denies that he is guilty in any way of the malfeasance with which he is charged. In the Foley injunction suit, he sets up the defense in the case that he has been wholly governed in his conduct by the laws passed at the last Legislature, and by the constructions which have been placed thereon by the Law Department. He avers that he has always been governed in the administration of his office by a conscientious regard of the best interests of the city.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE ROBBED.

The following are the particulars of a robbery at the Comptroller's office to-day: The burglars broke one of the large panes of plate glass in the door and inserted a hand and forced back the catch patent lock. Search was immediately made, when it was found that the burglar or burglars had gone directly to the locked cabinet on the west side of the room, and had stolen valuable papers. Suspicion at the Controller's office is very strong against certain parties. Particular papers taken indicate, the authorities say, that the robbery was committed by some one familiar with the office and the disposition of certain papers. The locks of the cabinet in which the papers were contained were all forced. Three or four days will elapse before a list of the stolen papers can be prepared. The task will be set about at once, and is simply a clerical one

CHURCH AFFAIRS.

The Rev. Mason Gallagher, associate minister of the Fifty-seventh street Emanuel Church, follows the example of Rev. Thrall by tendering his resignation as a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He takes the same view that Thrall does, to wit: The existing Liturgy of the Episcopal church has objectionable features, from which the new union prayer book, which the "Secessionists" adopt, is purged. Rev. Thrall was in Chicago yesterday, assisting Rev. Dr. Cooper in the opening of his new church, wherein the new union prayer book is to be used.

POLITICAL.

The Republican Central Committee of the city and county of New York met this evening, John H. Townsend presiding, and appointed Monday evening next for this election of delegates to the Republican State Convention. In regard to the election of delegates to the County, Senatorial, Assembly and Aldermanic Convention, it was postponed until after the meeting of the State Convention, when it is hoped the two wings of the Republican party may agree upon the same nominees.

MONETARY.

The *Commercial Advertiser* says the price of five-twenties has advanced with the price of gold, and they are now selling about 1@1¼ per cent. below par in gold. Under these circumstances there is some talk of squeezing the old issues, it having been deliberately planned in the interest of the syndicates to enable them to buy five-twenties at a liberal discount below the payment which the Treasury Department secures for them.

CHARGED WITH FALSEHOODS.

Chairman Cowell, of the State Republican Committee, is charged by the *Tribune* to-day with having uttered six falsehoods in his letter upon the re-organization of the Republicans of this city, and declares that in his Saturday's communication he has repeated his former misrepresentations. It thinks that Cornell and Murphy have done and are now doing serious injury to the Republican party.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.

The Coroner's investigation into the cause of the death of Mary Russell has resulted in a verdict against the abortionist, Mrs. Burns, who was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. Throughout the proceedings at the inquest the accused exhibited perfect indifference, if not absolute levity.

ARRIVED.

The City of Baltimore, from Liverpool, has arrived.

CINCINNATI.

The Industrial Exposition.

CINCINNATI, September 11.—The Industrial Exposition was attended to-day by nine thousand persons. A large part of the machinery was in motion to-day. Much of the machinery for making metals is from New England. Ohio is largely represented in fixed and portable engines and wood making machines, Hamilton, Ohio, contributing very liberally. The variety of machinery is greater than last year,

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

Naval Changes

UNPAID TAXES.

The Weather Report.

PUBLIC LANDS.

WASHINGTON, September 11, 1871.

UNPAID TAXES.

General instructions will be issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in a few days to all Collectors to the effect that they must immediately make final reports of all taxes held by them for collection.

THE WEATHER.

The high barometer which was on Sunday afternoon over Michigan and Wisconsin, now extends to New England, and the pressure has risen southeastward to Georgia and Florida. Northeasterly winds prevail over this entire region, with clear weather in New England and on the upper lakes; cloudy and hazy weather from the middle and South Atlantic to Lake Michigan. The barometer has fallen during the day from Missouri to Louisiana, and cloudy weather with light rains have been reported from the Gulf coast. The temperature has fallen decidedly in Louisiana.

Probabilities.—The barometer will probably continue stationary from the lower lakes south and eastward with cloudy but rainy weather. The pressure will probably fall upon the upper lakes, with increasing southerly winds. Cloudy weather with rains is probable for Tuesday from Missouri south to the Gulf, and easterly winds with cloudy weather in the south Atlantic States and Florida.

NAVAL CHANGES.

Rear Admiral James Alden will be detached from duty as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation in a few days, as he sails shortly to take command of the European fleet. It is said that Captain Daniel Ammen will be assigned to the charge of the Bureau of Navigation, and that Commodore C. R. Rodgers will succeed Captain Ammen in charge of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office is in receipt of returns from the local land office at Concordia, Kansas, showing the disposal of 76,018 acres of the public domain in that district during August of this year. An aggregate of about 75,000 acres were taken up by actual settlers under the homestead act of May, 1862.

APPOINTED.

John H. Roberts has been appointed storekeeper of internal revenue, at Steubenville, Ohio.

EXPLORATION COMPLETED.

The exploration of the Yellowstone basin is completed.

KENTUCKY.

A Terrible Crime.

LEXINGTON, September 11.—A murder was committed last night at John Harper's residence, the owner of Longfellow, near Midway. Jake Harper and Betsy Harper, brother and sister of John Harper, had their throats cut by some unknown person. Jake Harper was dead and Betsy Harper was at 7:30 this morning, but could not expected to live but a few moments. No clue could be obtained as to the perpetrators of the bloody deed. When they were found, Jake Harper appeared as though he had died several hours. It is supposed that they were murdered for money. The negroes working for Mr. Harper, and living within a few feet of his door knew nothing of the deed until they found them at daylight. John Harper was here at the time, but left for the terrible scene at once.

MIDWAY, Ky., September 11.—Jacob Harper, an old and wealthy citizen of this county, a brother of John Harper, the owner of Longfellow, living near this place, was found this morning by his house girl, lying in the bed, dead, with his head smashed into a jelly. His sister, Miss Betsey Harper, was found in an adjoining room, unconscious and in a dying condition, with her skull fractured in three or four places. An old axe which had been used to do the bloody deed was left lying near the door. Several negroes living on the place have been arrested on suspicion, one of them having several spots of blood on his clothing, the cause of which he could not explain satisfactorily to the Coroner's jury. It is generally believed that he is guilty. The object of the murder is unknown. The Harpers, although very wealthy, never keep any money in the house. They had a large amount of silverware in the house, but it was left untouched. John Harper, who was at Lexington at the time of the murder, has telegraphed for several detectives, and will spare no trouble or expense to bring the guilty parties to justice.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, September 11.—River six feet six inches.

EVANSVILLE, September 11.—Weather clear and hot; mercury 84; very smoky. River fallen 1 inch. Port list: down—Evansville, 8:30 P. M.; Lizzie, 8 A. M.; John Lumsden, 6 P. M.; Tobe Hunt, 6 P. M.; Empire, 8 A. M.; Anna Heilman, Palestine and LeClaire No. 2; Florence Lee, 8; Eddyville, 8 A. M.—all with good trips. Business active.

MEMPHIS, September 11.—Clear and pleasant. River swelling. Departed—Mary Alice, Belle Memphis, Mollie Moore, Glencoe, Pauline Carroll, for St. Louis; Mary Boyd, Arkansas River.

CAIRO, September 11.—St. Joseph, St. Louis to Memphis, 9 P. M.; Emilie Lamarge, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 1 A. M.; Grand Tower, Memphis to St. Louis, 7; Pauline Carroll, New Orleans to St. Louis, 8; Andy Johnson, New Orleans to St. Louis, 1 P. M.; J. G. Hyatt, Memphis to Ohio River; F. May Lowry, St. Louis to Red River, 2; Spray, Cairo to Louisville, 4. The Argonaut is aground above Mound City. The river fell 3 inches. Clear; mercury 80c.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 11.—Arrived, Rob Roy, Bayard, Merrill, Keokuk; St. Luke, Jefferson City; Nile, Cambridge; W. J. Lewis, Kansas City; Mollie McPike, Keokuk. Departed, Bayard, Keokuk; St. Luke, Jefferson City; City of Chester, Memphis; Northwestern, St. Paul, River falling slowly. Weather pleasant.

NEW ORLEANS, September 11.—No arrivals or departures.

VICKSBURG, September 11.—Down, Oceanus, at ten last night; H. C. Yaeger, Up, Rubicon, 5 A. M.; City of Alton, at 12 M.; Capitol City, at 3 P. M Weather warm and clear. River falling.

KANSAS.

State Fair.

TOPEKA, September 11.—The annual fair of the State of Kansas opened here to-day most auspiciously. The weather was fine. The fair will be more largely attended than any former exhibition. An excursion party of eight hundred will arrive to-morrow from Indianapolis. The entries are larger by half than ever before. They already number over five thousand. The stock and fruit displays are particularly fine. There are a number of choice horses from Illinois and Missouri, and extra hogs and horses from West Virginia, Kentucky and Rhode Island. Cattle show very large entries, and indicate extraordinary growth and progress of the agricultural department. The city of Topeka has expended thirty thousand dollars on the grounds, which are the finest west of St. Louis. Addresses will be delivered during the fair by Senator Pomeroy and Hon. J. S. Kellock, President of the Agricultural Society.

—The fourteenth annual exhibition of the Louisville and Jefferson (Ky.) counties Agricultural and Mechanics Fair will commence to-morrow, and continue five days. Weston will give specimens of his walking every day during the fair.

MAINE ELECTION.

Another Victory.

REPUBLICAN MAJORITIES.

PORTLAND, September 11. — Portland gives Perham, Republican, 217 votes, Kimball, Democrat, 1,885, scattering 12. Republican majority 271, against 411 majority last year. A Lewiston dispatch says a large vote is being polled there, and the Republicans were 150 ahead at two o'clock. Last year Lewiston went Democratic by 286 majority.

Bangor gives Perham 1,456 votes; Kimball 1,119; Republican gain, 938.

At eight o'clock nine towns gave Perham 5,445; Kimball 5,059; Republican majority, 386. Last year the same towns gave Perham 5,604 and Roberts 3,338; Democratic majority, 304. This includes Bangor, where the Republican gain is very large, the Democratic candidate last year being a resident there.

Lewiston and Androscoggin county goes Republican by about 1,200 majority, against 400 last year.

AUGUSTA, Me., September 11.—The Republicans held an immense meeting this evening to rejoice over their victory in the State, and especially their remarkable triumph in this city. Granite Hall, the largest in this city, was packed, and the reception of Speaker Blaine was especially enthusiastic. When he took the stand to speak a few words of thanks and congratulations, the cheers were deafening and prolonged. The Republican majority in this city is nearly three times as great as it ever was before on so full a vote. Thirty-nine towns show a Republican gain of one thousand.

PORTLAND, September 11—*Midnight.*—Returns from one hundred and twenty-eight towns give Perham 39,472 and Kimball 24,45 votes, making the Republican majority 6,427. Last year the same towns gave Perham 28,647 and Roberts 23,265 votes; Republican majority 5,382, being a Republican net gain of 1,045. The towns to be heard from gave an aggregate vote of 44,055 last year, and a Republican majority of 3,826, which, added to the Republican gain, will make Perham's majority 10,253. Add the same ratio of gain, and his majority will reach 11,000. The aggregate vote this year will probably be 103,000, against 98,876 last year. The majority last year was 9,208. The Legislature will show probably a slight Democratic gain. Last year the Senate stood twenty-eight Republicans to three Democrats. The House stood one hundred and fifty-three Republicans to thirty-eight Democrats. The Democrats will probably carry the counties of Knox, Washington and Aroostook, and lose Lincoln, which they carried last year, giving them four in the Senate. In the House the Republicans have gained nine in the three cities of Portland, Lewiston and Bangor, but have lost five in Cumberland county, one in Rockland, one in Belfast and probably several others. In the shipbuilding towns the Republicans have generally lost.

AQUATIC.

The Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA, September 11.—The Ward crew won the four-oared race to-day in 24 minutes and 24 seconds. They came in two lengths ahead. The Tyne crew were second, leading the Biglin and Taylor-Winship by half a dozen lengths. The Taylor-Winship claim a foul at the stake boat.

The enthusiasm over the triumph of the Wards is tremendous. As they came up to the shore opposite the grand stand, cheer after cheer rent the air.

The Poughkeepsie crew was fifth, and the McKee crew sixth. The third place, which was in dispute, is given to the Biglins, whose stern passed the stake boat only a few feet ahead of the Taylor-Winship's.

The day is magnificent.

Six boats started in the four-mile single scull race this afternoon, as follows: Sadler, Ellis, Ward, Bagnall, Kelley, Biglin and Bright. Gilbert Ward was sick and could not start. He was not well in the four-oared race. At the start Sadler and Ward led. At the end of the first mile up Sadler and Ward ran first and second. Ward and Sadler turned the stake boat together, Bagnall third, Kelley fourth, and Baglin fifth. On the down course at the end of the third mile Sadler led, Bagnall second, Ward third, Biglin fourth, and Ward fifth. Sadler came in at the finish six lengths ahead, Kelley second, ten lengths ahead of Biglin, who was third; Ward fourth, Bagnall fifth, and Bright sixth.

In the four-oared race a compromise was effected in regard to the third place by Morrissey, who paid the Biglin and Taylor-Winship crews each seven hundred and fifty dollars, the full amount of the third money, so that the dead heat was not rowed off.

Prof. Jas. O'Neil, of Troy, and James Fulton were referees at the upper stakes, and Commodore B. F. Brady and Joseph Adams at the start. John Morrissey acted as referee.

THE SARATOGA REGATTA.

The *Tribune* to-morrow will have the following account of the Saratoga regatta: A fairer start was never made. The Wards took the water magnificently, pulling away at forty-one strokes, while the others hesitated a little as though not quite ready. At about a quarter of a mile from the start the boats stood in the following order: No. 1, Biglin, one length and a half ahead; No. 2, Taylor-Winship, one length ahead of the Tyne, which in turn was half a length ahead of the Wards. The Biglins were pulling a tremendous stroke of forty-four to the minute, the Tynes forty-two, the Taylor-Winship forty-two, and the Wards forty-one. But the quick stroke of the New York boys could not last, and with a spurt the Winship men, who had dropped to thirty-nine, increased their rate to forty-one, a mile from the start, while the Brooklyn boys stopped off to thirty-nine. The Tyne crew was then making good time, at the rate of thirty-eight strokes a minute, while the Wards, who had taken the lead pulled easily along at thirty-nine. Bright, of the Tyne, while doing his work well, showed his inferiority to the other members of his crew, and it was generally remarked that with the lamented Renforth the Tynes would be a different opponent for our men. The little steamer was so far behind the boats when they turned the stakes that it was impossible to see their relative positions. It was apparent, however, that the Wards had the race in their own hands, as they went around some seconds before any other boat, and started for home in splendid style, never pulling more than thirty-eight or thirty-nine strokes to the minute.

ST. LOUIS.

Body Found.

ST. LOUIS, September 11—The body of an unknown man, with three buckshot in his head and three in his neck, was taken from the river at Bissel's Point, four miles above the city. An inquest will be held to-day.

INQUEST.

An inquest is now being held in East St. Louis to investigate the accident yesterday to the pic-nic party at the crossing on the Vandalia road.

THE RAILROAD VICTIMS.

Mrs. Philomena Flood, one of the pic nic party injured yesterday on the Vandalia Railroad, died to-day, and two others are not expected to recover. The Coroner's jury heard testimony nearly all day, and will probably finish to-morrow. The evidence to-day shows that some of the party in the wagon both saw and heard the train, and that the driver, feeling certain he could cross the track before the train reached the road, whipped up the horses, but they becoming frightened came to a halt on the track and could not be started again before the train struck them.

DRUIDS.

The United Ancient Order of Druids of Missouri celebrated their twenty-third anniversary to-day. Twenty-two groves, including several visiting groves from neighboring towns in Illinois, formed a procession with bands, banners, devices &c., and marched through the principal streets, after which they repaired to Concordia Park, where orations in English and German were delivered, and a report on the state of the order read by the Grand Secretary.

WILMINGTON.

Verdict Returned.

WILMINGTON, N. C., September 11.—The coroner's jury in the case of the steamer R. E. Lee, which exploded her boiler on August 17th, find that there can be no blame attached to Captain Skinner or any of the employes, but they do censure the United States Inspector for this district for allowing the steamer to run some four years or more without testing the boiler, as required by law, thereby endangering life and limb of the passengers and crew, and we do hold said inspector in a great degree responsible for said explosion, and at least great neglect of his duty, as he granted a certificate for this boat without his being in the State at the time. In our judgment it is the duty of the authorities to examine into this matter, and if there has been neglect on the part of the inspector, as the evidence goes to prove, he should be held accountable for the same.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—A thirty thousand dollar fire occurred at Whitehall, N. Y., yesterday afternoon.

—Seven persons were killed by an explosion yesterday at Newburyport, Mass.

—On Saturday evening the body of a man was found in the gutter in the rear of the Louisville (Ky.) Medical College, tied up in a coffee sack.

—A new weekly paper, called the "Missouri State Atlas," devoted to the interests of the present national administration, has appeared at St. Louis.

—A train on the Mississippi Central Railroad ran off the track below Grenada on Sunday, killing the engineer and badly wounding the fireman. No passengers were injured.

THE COURTS.

Proceedings on Yesterday.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE HAMPTON.

The famous wool case of John Dinsmore vs. William Barker, Jr., & Co., was called up for trial this morning. The case was tried before Judge Kirkpatrick one year ago, the jury failing to agree. The suit is to recover for a quantity of wool purchased from plaintiff by a person representing himself as being a member of the firm of Barker & Co. The transaction occurred in the fall of 1869. The circumstances of which are briefly as follows: A young man representing himself as being a member of the Barker firm visited the plaintiff's residence, near Dinsmore Station, on the Panhandle Railroad, in Washington county, Pa., desiring to purchase a quantity of wool, and was kindly entertained. An agreement was arrived at, to furnish about six thousand pounds of wool at fifty cents per pound. The man then asked whether he should pay for the wool by means of a draft on one of the city banks, or whether Mr. Dinsmore would prefer to wait until he came to the city, when he might receive payment. Mr. D. stated that as he deposited in the city, and the firm being perfectly reliable, he would wait until he came to the city. The bogus wool dealer then had the wool shipped to the city, and a sale to the Messrs. Barker & Co., was affected at fifty-two cents per pound. The understanding was that Mr. Dinsmore was to come to the city for his money the following day (Saturday), but receiving a note from the man who had made the purchase, requesting him to wait until Monday and purchase more wool for him, if possible, he complied with the request. On visiting the firm on Monday, Mr. Dinsmore was informed that a young man, giving his name as Martin Dinsmore, had, some time before, obtained a number of sacks from them, stating that his father had a quantity of wool which he desired to sell, if they would purchase it; that he had returned with the wool, which they had purchased, and further, that as they had paid for the wool once, they did not propose making payment a second time.

The case will occupy the Court for two or three days.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

1. Mannis McLaughlin vs. John McClarren.
2. B. B. Coursin vs. James O'Neil.
3. Ellen Newton vs. Wm. D. Lewis et al.
4. Pittsburgh Trust Co. vs. George Emerich.
12. Dr. F. Hartmeyer vs. Jos. Setterly.
18. John Hirsch, Jr., vs. Biglin and
20. Jas. S. Negley vs. Alice Lovejoy, adm'x.
24. Armstrong Parks vs. J. S. Clark.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STERRETT.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Joseph Dickson went to the jury at noon to-day. No verdict has yet been rendered.

Commonwealth vs. Sarah Thompson. Cross suits for assault and battery. The jury found defendants not guilty, each party to pay half the costs.

Commonwealth vs. August Frederick Reubelt. Indictment, larceny. The defendant was charged, on oath of A. Herman, with entering his room and stealing a watch and chain, valued at six or seven dollars. Jury out.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

Com. vs. Patrick McLaughlin.
Com. vs. C. Dougherty and F. McGune.
Com. vs. W. J. Starr.
Com. vs. Israel Kline Ecksmith.
Com. vs. Thomas Henderson.
Com. vs. Charles David.
Com. vs. Wm. McAnderews.
Com. vs. Robert Young.
Com. vs. C. P. Maynard.
Com. vs. B. Mertz.
Com. vs. Abraham Hams et al.
Com. vs. Wm. J. Robinson.
Com. vs. John Sawyer.
Com. vs. S. Straus.
Com. vs. Martin Shafer.
Com. vs. John Thomas.
Com. vs. Thomas Mullen et al.
Com. vs. Andrew Stien.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE COLLIER.

The jury in the case of R. H. Palmer, Jr., et al. vs. David Hostetter, returned a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $7,425.

In the case of John B. Johnson vs. G. C. Lightcap, the jury found for plaintiff for $145. Suit on bond. Brief by W. P. Eanes. Action to recover wages alleged to be due for work done in the blacksmith shop of R. Eanes, son of defendant, as a minor. Jury out.

Anthony Briger vs. Catherine Klinedeust. Action in ejectment for a piece of ground in Allegheny. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

213. DeDonald vs. Cowan.
127. Shaw et al. vs. Reis et ux.
182. Hanna vs. Hanna.
185. Ewing vs. Hanna.
188. Mauch et. al. vs. Volmer.
191. Rea vs. Greensburg Turnpike Co.
193. McClintock et al. vs. Same.
195. McClinton vs. P. Ft. W. & C. Railway Company.
164. Patterson vs. Ferguson, et. al.
195. Patterson vs. Stewart, Garnishee.
198. Dennison vs. Brown and wife.

EARTHQUAKES

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE:—Seeing a communication in your paper a short time ago, in regard to earthquakes, I would offer a theory never before broached, and which appears to me vastly more plausable, and in many respects more intelligible.

During all violent earthquakes, it has been positively affirmed, that there has been thunder and lightning, and even fire seen issueing from the earth during the time of the shock.

Also, that the Island of Ischia, and one of the last hurricane amongst the West India Islands in the month of August in the present year.

Without adopting the affirmative or negative of the foregoing hypothesis we will state in the first place some reasons for arriving at the following conclusions.

First.—When the globe we inhabit is a solid body, or the internal structure one vast cavern, filled with liquid fire; the various volcanos, answering the purpose of smoke pipes, may answer in theory, and may be correct; but would be a little difficult to prove. Still such things as liquid fire, and combustible gases do exist beneath the outer crust of the earth producing volcanic eruptions over its entire sur

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 12, 1871.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.
AUDITOR GENERAL.
DAVID STANTON, of Beaver Co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL.
ROBT. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill Co.

COUNTY.
STATE SENATORS:
JAMES L. GRAHAM.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS.
ASSEMBLY.
First District—JAMES TAYLOR.
Second District—M. EDWARDS.
Third District—JOHN GILFILLAN.
D. N. WHITE,
H. K. SAMPLE,
J. W. BALLANTINE,
ALEX. MILLAR.
CONTROLLER—HENRY WARNER.
TREASURER—SAMUEL KILGORE.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—THOMAS M. RAYNE.
ASSIST. DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. B. FLACK.
COMMISSIONERS—JOSEPH DILWORTH.
JAMES McGUNIGLE.
SURVEYOR—ROBERT CLUGSTON.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR—J. G. MURRAY.

CITY.
MAYOR—B. W. MORGAN.
TREASURER—C. L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER—R. J. McGOWAN.

BONDS at Frankfort, 95¢.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 50½f.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 114¼.

THE yellow fever has made its appearance in Charleston, South Carolina.

THE marriage of Colonel Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, and Mrs. Caroline L. A. Edgar, grand-daughter of Daniel Webster, is announced.

ON MONDAY MORNING the *Volksblatt* came out under new, and we trust happier, auspices. It is now the property of the "Pittsburgh Volksblatt Company," an association which includes many of our leading citizens. The paper has been enlarged and considerably improved in appearance.

AN INTERVIEW between Thiers and Gortschakoff, to take place in Lousanne, Switzerland, is telegraphed from London. After these leaders in European politics get through hob-nobbing, they will probably inform the world what it is all about. Until then we may speculate on the possible results.

WE ARE PLEASED to announce that efforts are making by the County Committee to secure the services of such prominent gentlemen as Secretary Boutwell, Senator Morton, Vice President Colfax, Speaker Blaine, Judge Pierrepont and others in this campaign which is opening, and that these efforts are likely to succeed. The people want to hear these men, this fall, if possible; but if they cannot be induced to come, we are proud to announce that our old war horses, Tom Marshall, H. Bucher Swoope and others stand ready to delight us with their strong good words. Let the campaign be opened at once.

SOME things we must admit. Boston is ahead of the rest of the world. It was there that the now very generally adopted fire alarm system was first used. It was there that the admirable system of public floating bath houses was first tried, and now we learn that it is intended to introduce there, during the coming winter, a system of cheap, good concerts. To furnish the best attainable music at a price which all, above the pauper class, can pay. A series of these concerts is already announced at which such artists as Miss Kellogg and Adelaide Phillips are to sing, while the price of admission is fixed at twenty-five cents. The plan is worthy of imitation.

WE HOPE the new organization of the Tri-partite Bridge Company will at once, begin vigorously to push this much needed improvement through. The enterprise promises to be one of the most important that has been commenced here for a long time. We have often wondered that a work, which promises such great facilities for business, and manufactures, has been permitted to drag along unaccomplished. Some of our ablest citizens, mentally and financially, have now taken an interest in the bridge at the "Point," and if we are not misinformed, it will not be a great while until a the work is commenced. It will add greatly to the value of real estate on both sides of the river, and promises to return ample dividends for the money invested.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* has come out valiantly to champion the Tammany thieves. Louisville is a small town, quite out of the world, which we suppose is the reason it takes news so long to get there. In fact the *Courier-Journal* is the only lively thing in the town, and *it* is not very lively. At any rate it has adopted as its line of action, the very old one of accusing Republicans of kicking up the row about Tammany in order to hide their own greater stealings. There are two objections to this. First the Philadelphia *Age*, generally believed to be the most ridiculous paper in christendom, made use of it some weeks ago, and the other is that though the amount stolen by the Tammany ring may seem insignificant to a Kentuckian, it is in the eyes of States which have only recently become Democratic, truly enormous.

IT IS NOT uninteresting to notice how Southern papers, which a few months ago ridiculed the idea of any Ku-Klux existing in their neighborhood, have changed their tactics since Senator Scott's committee has proved beyond the shadow of a doubt, that such existence is certain. Those same journals now frequently publish reports of Ku-Klux outrages, but they almost invariably attempt to transfer the burthen of the crimes from themselves, by such remarks as "the crime of the unfortunate victim was that of voting for a Democrat," or "the masked men are supposed to have been negroes," etc. This is even more dastardly than the former plan of ignoring the K. K. K. a. together. It is hard enough for a poor colored man to be first tortured, and then killed without the additional agony of knowing that the papers in the neighborhood will tarnish his memory by accusing him of voting with the Democracy.

IT IS wonderful how civilization and progress will travel if they are once fairly started. Only a few years ago the Malasian orient defied the encroachments of the West. Pig tails, paper dragons, and Chinese walls prohibited the advancement of European ideas. Pekin was an enigma, the Tycoon a myth, and the Grand Lama a fable. But some how or other a crack was found, into which the Occidental wedge was driven, blows were well and carefully plied, and now the long sealed mystery lies open before us. Hong Kong and Shang Hae are in telegraphic communication with Europe and America, gentlemanly Japanese princes buy their clothes, or have their hair dressed on Broadway or Regent street, and take their degrees at Heidelberg or Yale, while Corea is about the only maritime nation which still attempts to keep itself free from contact with the outer world.

Of all the Oriental wonders, however, perhaps the most wonderful is the system of internal reform now going forward in Siam. The news which has just reached us from that distant monarchy, shows that the agitation caused in the world's pond by President Lincoln throwing in the stone of emancipation still goes on, forming ring upon ring, although the outward edge is almost reached. The King of Siam has proclaimed the perpetual abolition of slavery in his dominions, to take place on the 1st of January, 1872. In addition to this, this far-off King is building fine roads and bridges and in many ways giving his country unprecedented chances for development. Surely Gallileo was right, and the world *does* move.

THE action of Rev. Mr. Thrall, pastor of Emmanuel church in New York, was, we think, very praiseworthy. Not that we need express any opinion in regard to his religious views, for those, thanks to our Constitution, may be a man's individual, and uncontested property in this country, if he but wish them to be so. But Mr. Thrall has made up his mind that he could no longer conscientiously use the Book of Common Prayer, which contains the authorized liturgy, formulæ and laws of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States. He did not, on that account, determine that all those thousands who can and do use it are wrong, nor did he attempt to mutilate that book or to force his individual opinions on the church. No, he simply withdrew himself from that religious body altogether, and adopted a liturgy, with words and rubrics to suit his views. This action upon his part we consider to have been eminently consistent with the character of a man, a gentleman, and a Christian. And if Mr. Cheney and Mr. Tyng, or any other of the recent agitators in church matters, had followed the same course, instead of, like Sampson trying to pull the whole temple down about their ears because they did not see as others saw, we think they would have had, perhaps, less notoriety and, surely, more of the sympathy and admiration of Christians. Mr. Thrall took with him his church and congregation, a fact which loses much of its significance, when we learn that the structure was built at his own private expense, the congregation had been collected by him, and consisted mainly of admirers of his character and eccentricities, and the wardens were of his own selection.

THE following plain statement first appeared some days ago in the Norfolk *Virginian*, and has been republished by some papers in the north. We have waited to see whether its positions would be denied by the Democratic press, before we would publish it to our readers. They have failed to do so, and we are bound to take it for granted that they coincide with the expression of sentiments:

"Disguise it as you will, to this favor things will come at last. The west, the northwest and the south, which are one in interest, will combine and repeal the tariff, the act of emancipation it neces sary, and the new amendments to the Constitution, which are frauds on that instrument. As a question of dollars and cents, of simple addition and subtraction, not to say justice and common honesty, the new allies of the south will find it to their interest to assume their share of the present debt of the rebel government and to pay, by a general tax on all property, the war debt of the south."

There we have it. That is the Southern Democratic programme, and Northern Democracy dare not deny or oppose it. We hardly thought they would be bold enough to annonnce it prior to the presidential election, but the *Virginian* has struck out, and disclosed its purpose, and the South will now call out "fall in." We knew the issue would come, sooner or later, and it is probably just as well, that we are called on, at this time, to settle it. The payment of the rebel debt, is demanded by Southern Democracy, and it will be insisted upon, should that party gain the ascendancy. Republicans, are you prepared to submit to this? Does any one now think that the mission of our party is accomplished? So long as a red handed rebel shall survive our country is in danger. Soldiers, who stood by the flag, are you willing to trust your old enemy with the reins of power, whilst he continues to utter such sentiments as the above? Freemen, we warn you that your country and its free institutions are in danger, and upon you rests the responsibility.

IT IS amusing to see our Democratic cotemporaries wriggle like rats in a trap, in attempting to escape from the disastrous lessons taught by the California election. The *World* complacently says, "it cannot fairly be considered a test of party strength," as it is the "off year in politics." Let us look at this statement, and see how true it is.

In 1867 (the "off year," if this be one), Haight, Democrat, was elected Governor by 9,545 majority. In 1868 (which, according to the above authority, was not the "off year") General Grant carried the State by 506 majority. Again, in 1869, the "off year" went for Democracy, their candidate for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court being elected by 8,060 majority. In 1870 there was no election held. This year, being the "off year" again, the State should have been carried by the Democrats, as usual with the "off year." It is very well known that the Republican vote on the "off year" in politics is always small, and as the above state in years past illustrates, Democracy usually carries off the honors. But this time we have succeeded in the "off year," and of course the next election, occurring on the "on year," we shall carry, too, just as we did in 1868. We cannot see wherein Democracy finds consolation in such a retrospect. The *World* further suggests that the advocates of the "one term principle," assisted to defeat Governor Haight's election. Probably so—at least we are safe in stating that those who voted against him, were not willing to give him more than "one term." We think the *World* is right in this.

"Possibly," says our neighbor, "the fact that the Republicans assigned a native born Californian the second place on their ticket, helped them." This, too, is a fair assumption, as Democrats are so opposed to "carpet baggers," that they cling lovingly to a native. In this we think the Democrats did not show their usual sagacity. Our New York friends also think that the plank in the Republican platform, approving and demanding a system of common schools for the State, which had always been denied it by the Democracy, assisted the election of Newton Booth, as Governor. Right again, ignorance and crime, which lead to the burning of Orphan Asylums, may serve in the city of New York, but the party that opposes such a condition of affairs and morals, and boldly and emphatically espouses the cause of education and common schools, will win in any intelligent and progressive community. Is it any wonder that free California has shaken off the poisoned coils of the Democratic viper?

OUR Wood street neighbor in its usual desperate strait for something to say, charged awhile ago that the reason the Evans matter was exposed, was "because the State Agent refused to divide with certain parties." Now, to show its usual consistency, it intimates that portions of Evan's commissions are being used by the very men who have been foremost in exposing him. It appears to us a very simple matter for Mr. Evans to inform the public, whether the men who are after him, bent on prosecuting him in the interest of the commonwealth, and thus saving a large sum to the tax-payers, are, or have been sharers in the spoils of his office. It further appears to us that if such a charge were true, Evans would be prompt to inform the public of the fact. But how about Governor Hoffman, who held the requisition of Governor Geary for Evans, three days before signing it? Is he in the interest and pay of Evans? What share of the plunder does he receive for his attempt to defeat the ends of justice? Is this not a more plausible theory than the other? Evans would hardly screen his confederates in guilt, whilst he *might* be induced to bribe an official, in order to effect his own escape. Governor Hoffman has certainly acted very strangely in this case. The usual method has been to deliver the fugitive at once, and let him stand his trial in the State where the crime is charged against him. Art. IV., Sec. 2, of the Constitution of the United States says:

"A person charged in any State with treason, *felony or other* crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, *shall, on demand of the executive authority* of the State from which he fled, *be delivered up*, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime."

There is no provision here made for hearing argument or testimony in the case. The simple demand of the executive authority is sufficient, and on that he SHALL be delivered up. It does not say he MAY be, but he SHALL be. The Governor of New York is in no wise responsible for this act of "delivering up;" he is amply protected by the Constitution, the damage, if any, for the arrest and trial of the fugitive, lies wholly upon the executive and the officers of the State issuing the requisition. Why then did Govenor Hoffman hold this requisition for the arrest of Evans three days, before signing it? The presumption is not an unfair one, that he did not want Evans tried and convicted by the Republican officers of Pennsylvania. That would prove them, too clearly in the interest of the Commonwealth, and against its enemies, whether found in their own, or the other political party. Republicanism will not shield any corrupt man; it glories in exposing all such, and holding them up to public condemnation. It remains for Democracy to embrace congenial thieves, and cover them when possible, with its sheltering arms.

ST. LOUIS.

The Teachers' Institute--Its Friends --Jottings Concerning the Excursion--Revival in School Matters.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, September 9th, 1871.

Having been suddenly called to take a trip westward, I did not see the close of the National Teachers' Association, and can give no account of it except from hearsay. My own impression has been that its results hardly equal the anticipations of its members, and that except for outside and incidental advantages, which are inevitable when thoughtful men and women from the various sections of our country meet for any common object, it was on the whole rather a fruitless gathering. It is just to say, however others think differently, and speak of it as an unusually profitable meeting of the association. A recent editorial in the GAZETTE on the subject I find highly approved by some of our leading educators.

The visit to Iron Mountain was an occasion of great enjoyment to all who participated. Governor Brown, who is owner of some very famous granite quarries in the vicinity, had a special train to meet the excursionists at the junction, and all who chose, took this opportunity to pay them a visit instead of going on to Pilot Knob. Nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the occasion until on the return trip a serious accident to the train ahead of them caused a detention of several hours near Jefferson Barracks.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Something worse than mere delay might have occurred. A gentleman tells me that at De Soto finding the excursion train was following the regular passenger train, he went to the conductor and urged that they be put ahead, taking the time of the regular train, and in reaching the city a little earlier. The conductor declined, saying there were a good many prominent persons on board, and that any accident might be a terrible calamity. He preferred to let the other train lead, and purchase additional security at the expense of a little delay. Near Jefferson Barracks by a spreading of the track, several cars in the regular train were thrown off, and completely rolled over. Several passengers were seriously injured but no lives lost. Had the accident occurred to the heavy and crowded excursion train, the casualities must have been greatly increased. As it was nothing saved the excursion train from a most fearful horror, but the presence of mind of a brakeman, whose name I wish I could give, who was thrown headlong from the platform of a car and landed unhurt. He says before he struck he thought of the following train, and without a moment's delay, seized a lantern ran back, and signalled the engineer to stop. There was so little time that the sudden breakup nearly threw the excursionists from their seats, and the engine was stopped only a car's length from the rear of the forward train.

All this was at ten o'clock at night. The party were detained till half past three, before the track was cleared to enable them to come up to the city. Such a detention, under other circumstances, might have occasioned a good deal of impatience, but to those who had so narrowly escaped a terrible disaster grumbling was hardly in order. The time was passed in cheerfulness and with a good deal of hilarity. Speeches were made, telegrams from distinguished persons concocted, and practical jokes indulged in to an unlimited extent.

It is said that the delegates generally were delighted with their visit to St. Louis, and that the future great city of the universe has made itself many warm friends.

REVIVAL IN SCHOOL MATTERS.

We are experiencing what may almost be termed a "revival" in school matters in Missouri. Our new State Superintendent, Hon. John Monteith, brings a vigor and freshness to his office that is new to it, and by his popular manners and addresses is winning friends for himself and the school system at once. All elements of society and all parties in politics are becoming more and more fully committed to a common ground on this subject, and in communities where four years ago a school teacher would have almost been mobbed, the people are enthusiastic in favor of school-houses to-day.

HITTY MAGINN.

The New American Loan.

By the *Cuba* we have the London *Advertiser* of August 23d, which contains the following:

"The new United States Five per cent. Loan has become the feature of the American market on the London Stock Exchange. The position of the eminent firm of Jay Cook, McCulloch & Co., attracted attention to this application to the Bourses of Europe, and no sooner was the loan launched on the market than subscriptions poured in, more particularly from Berlin, Frankfort, and Amsterdam, those great centres of commercial operations; and whose readiness to invest in American securities may be accepted as a flattering proofof the confidence that is reposed in the honesty of our trans Atlantic brethern. A spirit of fairness appears to animate the firm who brought this loan before the public, and who, in their first operation on the Bourses of Western Europe, have achieved a signal success; and instead of availing themselves of the right to close the subscription-list this evening, it is left open, for the purpose of giving to the inhabitants of those important towns which have evinced such readiness to invest in the securities an opportunity of doing so more extensively. The firm under whose auspicious this loan has been brought forward are entitled to the respect of those who are engaged in Monetary operations, not only for the skill displayed in this maiden essay on the markets, but for the straightforward manner in which they have acted. The intrinsic merit of the security has recommended it to our market, a practical illustration of which is afforded by the fact that the shares are ¿ to 1 premium.

THE Richmond, Va., *Enquirer* of Tuesday says: Across from Rocketts' on the Chesterfield side, for ten years has remained the unfinished hull of a large vessel, commenced in 1860 for the Virginia and Liverpool Packet Company, which had previously been built and equipped, the Virginia Dare for the same trade. The war put a stop to its completion, and in '65 this weather beaten skeleton of a ship's hull was sold to J. J. Abraham of Baltimore, an extensive ship builder. Its owner has taken no more care of it than did those of Confederate times, and its fate seemed to be to rot on the stocks. On Sunday about 4 P. M., however, it was discovered on fire, and continued to burn till 12, when it was nearly consumed. The fire was no doubt the work of an incendiary, but it was relieved the friends of progressive Richmond of an old fogy eyesore, and we have no tears to shed over its fate.

AGRICULTURAL.

Osage Orange Hedge.

G. W. Vaughan, of Moultrie county Ill., gives the following through the Germantown *Telegraph*:

"Our mode of setting and tilling is as follows: The plants should be taken invariably from the nursery and planted from eight to ten inches apart in the row where a bridge is to be made. The ground should be plowed deep and made mellow by the harrow and roller, then stretch a line, set with a steel spade or pointed steel instrument, or plow a deep furrow where the fence is to be made, and then cover with a hoe. I prefer the first two. Two good hands can set from eighty to one hundred and sixty rods per day, after the ground is prepared. The plants should be tilled well with hoe and plow for the first two or three years. By the third year a deep ditch should be made on either side, to make the roots strike down, to prevent sprouting from plowing near it. No danger of sprouting if a good ditch is made. Mode of cutting: The hedge should be from one to one and a half inches in diameter before cut at all; then cut half off at the ground and bend down along the line of the hedge, commencing at one end. Tops should be trimmed when needed from each stump and for some distance up the bent stalks new shoots will start; from these form the height of the fence and keep well trimmed."

TRANSPLANT EARLY.

It has always been considered requisite to wait for fall transplanting of deciduous trees, until a good hard frost had so checked vegetation as to cause the tree, whether in a ripe or unripe condition, to shed its leaves, but many years since it came to our lot to offer advice whether to plant in September or wait until the next April. We advised September, our advice was followed, and as each tree was taken up its leaves were removed without delay, it was planted, and not a failure, out of hundreds so managed, occurred. It is a simple fact to be recognized, that warmth, as well as moisture, are requisite to a rapid renewal and healing of roots, and that such is obtained in the early autumn, but not again until late in spring, and as the tree depends upon its roots as upon its leaves, one with the other for support, it plainly follows that early fall planting supplies a source of support to life that cannot be had by the tree planted at any other season. The full growth and ripening of the wood of nearly all trees may be said to be accomplished by the first of September, and if the foliage be then removed no exhaustion can take place, and the replanting of the tree is akin to that of giving bottom heat to cuttings; the earth at that time being in reality a grand hot bed, with a cool atmosphere above, stimulating and causing root growth without any exciting of the buds; the great feat of a good gardener's or propogator's practice, when artificially performed. Make ready the ground, order the trees, direct that the foliage be stripped before they are dug from the ground, and plant as soon as possible after the middle of September.

Persecutions of the Jews.

The powers of this world once more turn their attention to the Jews. They are to be re-regulated in Algeria—*i. e.*, their liberties, due to M. Cremieux, are to be restricted in deference to the noble savage of the country, to whom Jewish industry and Jewish peacefulness are very offensive. In a rather better spirit their affairs are being taken up now also in Prussia, where, ever since 1847, the date of that famous "landtag," they have been divided into synagogal communities with some sort of a shadowy autonomy. Several attempts to place their affairs on a somewhat more satisfactory basis have hitherto failed under the auspices of the Cultus-Minister. This time, however, some recognized authorities belonging to their own body have been invited to report and to propose plans for the amelioration of the *status quo*; and, as Her Von Muhler will probably require a long rest after his return from the waters, some steps in advance may possibly be taken shortly. At the same time Russian statesmen are deliberating on the future position of the Jews in the Russian Empire. Before 1861 no Jew was permitted to domicile in Central Russia, nor was he allowed to enter Russian territory without a special permit; and whenever he wanted to stay more than twenty four hours at a place he had to pay a heavy price for the indulgence. Since 1861 all Russia has been opened to them, and the question of finally regulating their position in the empire proves to be one of no little difficulty. A project of a law has already been laid before the Imperial Council, but no decision has been arrived at as yet. The *Schlesische Zeitung* tells a story apropos of the debates there, which is not only apocryphal, but has done duty on at least a dozen occasions, though it has perhaps never been told so circumstantially. When, in 1851, it became a question of existence or non-existence for the Jews in Poland, Count Bludow, the President of the Imperial Council, received, the day before the question was to come on, a deputation consisting of three Jewish bankers from Warsaw. The Count had made it a condition that the deputation was to speak as little as possible. They arrived, put a small parcel upon the table, and departed. Next day, at the council, Bludow had the present Emperor at his right hand. The councillors for two hours debated in the warmest manner, but Bludow had not spoken one word. His imperial neighbor then said to him, "Well, Ivan Ivanowitch, have you nothing to say?" Whereupon Bludow rose, showed the packet, and pointed to an inscription upon it to the following effect:—"15,000" (rubels); "take and be silent." "This," he said, "I received that I should hold my tongue." He then rose and pleaded their case in the warmest manner, and succeeded in procuring facilities for them which they had never even hoped for. The parcel, however, went back unopened, and formed the fundamental capital for a Jewish Orphan Asylum at Warsaw.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Commuting the Death Sentence of the Texas Indian Chiefs.

Gov. Edmund J. Davis, of Texas, has issued the following proclamation, commuting the sentence of the two Indian chiefs who were to have been hung on the 1st inst.:

Whereas, at the July term, A. D. 1871, of the District Court of Jack county, in said State, one Santana and one Big Tree, known as Indians of the Kiowa tribe, were tried and convicted on a charge of murder, and sentenced therefor to suffer the penalty of death on the 1st day of September, A. D., 1871; and

Whereas, it is deemed that a commutation of said sentence to imprisonment for life will be most likely to operate as a restraint upon others of the tribe to which these indians belong; and

Whereas, the killing for which these Indians were sentenced can hardly be considered, on a just consideration of the *animus* as coming within the technical crime of murder under the statute of the State, but rather as an act of savage warfare;

Now, therefore, I, Edmund J. Davis, Governor of Texas, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the constitution and laws of the State, do hereby commute the sentence of the said Santana and Big Tree to imprisonment for life at hard labor, in the State penitentiary, and hereby direct the Clerk of the District Court to make this commutation of sentence a matter of record in his office.

Union of the Bonaparte and Webster Families.

NEWPORT, R. I., September 7.—The marriage of Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, of Paris, and Mrs. Caroline Leroy Appleton Edgar, was solemnized at Newport, R. I., at ten o'clock Wednesday morning last, in St Mary's Catholic Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Philip Grace, assisted by Fathers Finnegan and Hughes. The bride is daughter of the late Samuel Appleton and Julia Webster Appleton, grand-daughter of Daniel Webster, and widow of Newbold Edgar, who died in Paris in the spring of last year. The groom is son of the late Jerome Bonaparte and Mme. Patterson Bonaparte, of Baltimore, and grand nephew of Napoleon I. The bride was given away by her uncle, Mr. Appleton. The bridesmaid was Mrs. Julia F. Ormstadt, sister of the bride; the bridesman, Mr. Charles Bonaparte, of Baltimore, brother of the groom. Invitations were limited to relatives of both families, and the wedding was unostentatious in every respect. The bride, who is very beautiful, wore a traveling dress of gray silk and cashmere, and hat of corresponding color. The congratulations of a few friends were received at the church, and the wedding tour will extend to Boston.

A NEW and most astonishing insect has appeared at South Sunapee, in New Hampshire, as if mosquitoes were not enough for human discipline. This N. H. nuisance comes in clouds; its wings drop off while it is in the air; it drops itself to the ground, digs a hole and disappears. It is something like an ant, but has a larger abdomen, and to render it still more troublesome, its bite is poisonous. It is very strong, and excavates its sepulcher with great vigor and rapidity. Whether it be an old or a new insect we are not told, nor do we know whether it is injurious to vegetation. It doubtless serves some purpose in the economy of nature, and so does the flea and the phlebotomizing bed-bug.

IT is said that Thiers cannot conceal his complacency at being the central figure of an Assembly in which there are 8 Dukes, 27 Marquises, 41 Counts, 10 Viscounts, 16 Barons, and 400 others of noble lineage.

CURES FOR DEAFNESS.

Let any one examine into the causes of deafness and he will find that nine out of ten of every one of them could have been cured in the beginning; after that, of course, when many of the parts are impaired there is very little hope of cure. Not that it is impossible, for cases can be greatly ameliorated, and even cures performed after apparent structural injury, but it is more difficult and not much to be looked for; but whilst we say this, it ought to be an additional reason for attending to the earlier symptoms of aural diseases, the tingling sensations and dullness of hearing, the tidal sounds and the sounds like a teakettle, as well as the whizzing sounds, and that like grass hoppers, which are heard by many persons, are often only premonitory symptoms of approaching deafness. Every one of these can be cured as easily as any other disease.

Dr. Keyser, at his office for chronic diseases, No. 167 Liberty street, has perfected some remarkable cures by that attention and skill by which he treats every chronic disease. Office hours from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6 P. M.

THE FROST KING SODA WATER APPARATUS

At JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'s Drug Store and Perfume Depot, where you will find pure Drugs, Family and Patent Medicines of all kinds.

KISSINGEN, CONGRESS, BLUE LICK, SARATOGA and VICHY WATERS

Drawn from Marble Fountains, always cold, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S

DRUG STORE,

Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

INFLUENCE OF TEMPERATURE ON HEALTH.

In the fall the difference between the temperature of night and day is greater than at any other time of the year. In the early autumn the quicksilver sometimes rises as high during the day as in the most fervid summer weather; while at night it often sinks to an almost wintry point. The human body not being made of steel or India rubber, sensibly feels these tremendous changes. To fortify the system against them, a genuine tonic is required; and the public has long since discovered that among this description of medicines Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is infinitely the best. It gently quickens the circulation, regulates the bowels, tones the liver, braces the nerves, and thus puts the whole physique on its defense against the vicissitudes of temperature in our climate. Few, if any cases of epidemic fever are heard of in localities where it is in common use. As it becomes more and more widely known, and the demand for it increases, chills and fever, and the bilious remittents seem to recede before it, and if ever it should come into universal use, these diseases would cease to be known as the scourges of our low-lying and marshy districts. That homely bit of proverbial philosophy, that "prevention is better than cure," should be especially borne in mind in the autumn months; and indeed in all seasons, together with the fact, that among all the preventives of malarious disease, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the most safe and potent.

Be certain, however, to obtain the genuine article, as countless imitations of a pernicious character are abroad. See that the externals are all right, and remember that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is sold in bottles alone.

SELLERS'
Imperial Cough Syrup
Has given relief to thousands who have used it, and the proprietor is persuaded that it has the power to impart benefit that cannot be claimed for the cough mixtures in general use.

Most of the mixtures sold for coughs are composed of spirituous and inflammatory articles, which, while they give little relief, really do harm.

THE IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP.
Contains no spirituous ingredients whatever, and may be used in all cases not requiring active medical treatment.

Lindsays Impr'd Blood Searcher.
Cures Erysipelas, Scrofula, Ulcers, Cutaneous Diseases, Sore Eyes, Pimples on the Face, Scald Heads, Mercurial Diseases, Debility, Salt Rheum, etc.

Johnson's Rheumatic Compound.
One bottle in Massachusetts sold fifty bottles JOHNSTON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND with the agreement, NO CURE MONEY REFUNDED, and had only three bottles refunded. Why endure aching limbs and stiff Joints when there is such a certain remedy.

Sold by all Druggists.
PREPARED ONLY BY
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
TTHS No. 43 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.
Men's, Boys',
Ladies' and
Children's
MERINO
UNDERWEAR.
Full Lines, All Grades, for
Fall and Winter Wear,
NOW OPEN.
New Lot of
Ladies' Muslin Underwear,
JUST RECEIVED.
Prices all the Very Lowest.
LARGE ADDITIONS TO STOCK
IN
Every Department,
AT
JOSEPH
HORNE
& CO.,
RETAIL,
97 and 199 PENN AVENUE.
se27-TTS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
The Stock of
French Merinos,
BLACK ALPACAS,
Plaids, Velveteens,
SILK,
Velvets, Ribbons,
KID GLOVES, SCARFS, &c.,
Of foreign manufacture, are arriving by every steamer. Also, the new designs of
Shawls and Dress Goods Material,
Of American manufacture, all ordered some time ago, and bearing our own Trade Mark, are now ready for inspection, to which the attention of Wholesale and Retail buyers is respectfully invited.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

"AKRON
SEWER PIPE CO.,"
(Late Hill & Adams,)
Manufacture highly vitrified Stone Pipe for Sewer and Water purposes, both ring and socket from 1 to 24 inch calibre. Contractors and Plumbers supplied at lowest prices. Wholesale and Retail dealers in Chimney Tops, Flues, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Tile, &c. Are also
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE
Johnstown Improved Hydraulic Cement,
This Cement is equal to any cement made in the United States, in many respects better than the Louisville Cement or the Rosendale, and decidedly better in all respects than the Uniontown or AKRON Cement. It has a smaller amount of shrinkage, sets gradual, bears as much sand as any cement made, and sets as hard; stands frost well it has all the qualities that hydraulic cement should have. The facilities for getting this cement is greater than all others in this market, less freight and fresher, which is an important matter Having but a short distance to ship we can there fore sell cheaper than any other in the market.
REFERENCES:
JOSEPH WATSON, Master Mason Middle Division, Penna R. R. Co.
URIAH HACOX, Master Mason Western Division Penna. R. R. Co.
And the RESIDENT ENGINEERS of this road and various contractors of Pittsburgh.
Railroad Companies, Contractors and Dealers supplied at Manufacturers prices. All orders promptly filled.
Office and Warehouse:
Nos. 65 and 67 Sandusky Street,
ALLEGHENY, PA.
C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.
☞ Send for Price List. my12:s36

All the Latest Styles
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
For Summer Wear.
FULL STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.
SPECIALTIES:
Our Own Manufacture and Burt's Goods.
W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,
31 Fifth Avenue.
se7-TTHS

The above property will be sold at a bargain. For terms, &c., call on the owner, 73 BEAVER AVENUE, or C. H. LOVE, No. 56 Fourth avenue. Also, HORSE, WAGON and HARNESS. Apply at 73 Beaver avenue. se2:s6-TTHS

STEAM HEATING.
Craig Brothers,
129 SECOND AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH,
Are prepared to contract for heating with the unrivalled apparatus, public or private buildings by indirect or direct radiation
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Gold's Patent Cast Iron Radiator.
Would refer to the following buildings heated by us:
PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE,
LIBRARY HALL BUILDINGS,
SEMPLE'S DRY GOOD HOUSE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY COURT HOUSE
SECOND WARD SCHOOL BUILDING,
With Numerous Private Buildings.
ap28:s52-TTH

J. WECKESSER, C. SCHIENLE, C. FONNENFROLL, D. BECKER.
A New Establishment,
WECKESSER,
SCHIENLE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Furniture and Upholstery,
Nos. 52 AND 53 SOUTH DIAMOND,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

FIRE CLAY
WATER PIPES,
Chimney Flues,
AND
CHIMNEY TOPS.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
ap11:q12-TTHS 133 SECOND AVENUE.

BISSELL & CO.'S KEY STONE HOT AIR FURNACE for Churches and Dwellings Heavy, Simple, Strong and Substantial, free from Gases and Smoke and Dirt. The finest and best Furnace out. Operation warranted.
235 LIBERTY STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
NEW GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
NEW PLAIDS.
New Poplin Plaids.
New All-wool Plaids.
New All-wool Serge Plaids.
New Plaid Opera Flannels.
New Plaid Opera Flannels, all colors.
New Shirting Flannels.
WATERPROOF CLOTHS,
Cassimeres and Jeans,
FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.
Housekeeping Dry Goods.
All Wool and Hemp Carpets.
Table and Floor Oil Cloths.
Blankets, Quilts, Comforts, Coverlets.
Table Linens, white and colored.
At 25c., one case Poplin Plaids.
At $1 one case French Merino.
At 75c., Black and Colored Sateen Cloths.
At 30c., Heavy Brown Poplins.
At 15c., Bookfold Barred Flannels.
At 25c., Heavy Twilled Grey Flannels.
At 30c., Good Dark Calico.
At 6½c., Fast Colored Dark Calicos
At 10c., yard wide Bleached Muslin.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
DRY GOODS
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
Offer their
New Fall Stock
AT EASTERN PRICES.
Lowest in Nine Years.
No. 115 Wood Street.
C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON,
J. G. STEPHENSON.
mh28:o

10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
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10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00

These are the LEADING PRICES AT EVANS' DEPARTMENT STORE, 56 Fifth Avenue, MASONIC HALL.

American Watches.
Waltham Watch Co.,
E. Howard & Co.,
Elgin Watch Co.,
United States Watch Co.,
OF ALL GRADES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At the Lowest in the City.
THE
"ZIMMERMAN WATCH."
This Watch, made by Karl Zimmerman, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch in the market, not excepting the Frodsham. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city.
FOR SALE BY
MEYRAN & SIEDLE.
Sole Agents, 42 Fifth Avenue.
ap27-DS2

PROPOSED
Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.
JOINT RESOLUTION
Propos

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

au26:d1

$100,000

Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R. SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION).

These Bonds are a first lien on the road now fully completed and in running order, and take precedence of the 7 per cent. bonds, are dated 1875, for thirty years, with interest, payable February and August.

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

my17:d3

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

BROKERS AND DEALERS IN

Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

☞ Coi ections made.

COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.,

au9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and Sell all kinds of

Government Securities,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞ Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, September 11, 1871.

Gold very strong; opening at 113⅞ and closing at 114¼. Cash gold scarce. Loans were made at from 2 per cent per annum to ¾ per cent. per day for use. Clearances about $67,000,000. Governments strong, in sympathy with gold, but business small. The stock market opened weak. The speculative feeling during the morning was very light in leading shares. During the afternoon there were fitful rallies and reactions, but at the close a steadier feeling prevailed, and there was less disposition to sell. The two leading features in the Lake Shore and Chicago & Rock Island, in point of interest, were New York Central, Northwestern, Western Union, Pacific Mail, and Union Pacific. The market at the close was firm, Northwestern common and Lake Shore being up to the highest point of the day. The transactions for stocks were a little more active this afternoon and at one time 4 per cent. was paid by stock brokers. The closing rate was 3 per cent. Sales of bonds are without any particular feature.

Sterling exchange 108¾.

Government Securities—Coupons of 1881, 118⅞; 5-20s of '62, 115½; do '64, 115½; do '65, 115½; do new 114⅝; do '67, 114⅛; do '68, 114⅝; 10-40s, 111⅞; currency 6s, 116¾.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi 97¾; Tennessee, old 73¾; new 59¾; Virginia, new 69¾; do old, 63¾; North Carolina, old 48; new 24.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 80; Quicksilver, 37½; Pacific Mail, 36¾; New York Central, 101; Scrip, 99⅜; Erie, 22¾; do preferred, 50; Harlem, 128; do preferred, 135; Hudson River, 135; Michigan Central, 120; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 121; Northwestern, 71¾; do preferred, 91½; Rock Island, 109; Fort Wayne, 133; Illinois Central, 109; St. Paul, 63¾; do preferred, 82¼; Wabash, 65; do preferred, 84; Fort Wayne, 100½; Terre Haute, 15; do preferred, 50; Ohio and Mississippi, 45½; do preferred, 120; Ohio and Mississippi, 45½; C. C. & C., 90¾; I. & C., 136; Lake Shore, 96¾; Illinois Central Land, 102; Union Pacific, 38½; Central Pacific bonds, 102½; Union Pacific bonds 91¼.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, September 11, 1871. }

ASHES—Common Soda ash, 4@4¼; refined 4¼@4½; Pearls, 9; Pots, 7½; Nitrate soda, 4¾.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 30@33c.

BUTTER—There is a steady demand for the better grades, but common and medium continues dull and the supply accumulating; we can report sales of the former at 20@23 for good to prime, and 25 for choice.

BROOM CORN—Quiet; 4@6 cts.

CIDER—The receipts are increasing but the stock in this market, as yet, is not large, and prices remain unchanged at $3@3 per bbl.

CARBON OIL—The demand is increasing, as is usually the case at this season of the year, but there is no change to make in prices which are quoted for standard brands in a jobbing way.

CHEESE—Continues in steady demand and prices are unchanged; 10@10½ for Goshen; 9@9¾ for factory, and 8@8¾ for dairy.

COUNTRY BACON—Continues very dull. Country lard is still quoted at 8@8¼.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@3.00 per bbl. Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@4.50.

CORN MEAL—Is quoted, in small lots, at 80@85 cts per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—We can report arrivals of several small lots, principally from the south, but there has been so little done, as yet, that it is difficult to give accurate quotations.

EGGS—The receipts, although fair, are by no means large, and the feeling is hardly as strong as it was at the close of the week; we continue to quote at 23@25, with but few sales reported at the outside quotation.

FLOUR—Is rather firmer, under the influence of recent advices from the west, but there seems to be no material improvement in the demand, as yet, and we have no change to make in quotations: $6.50@6.75 for fair to good spring extras and red winter brands, and $6.90@7.00 for choice Minnesota baker's flour. It is possible that some houses may be shading on our quotations for Minnesota Bakers, but, if such be the case, it is done for a specific purpose, with a view of gaining new custom or something of that kind.

FRUIT—Apples continue to arrive pretty freely, but as other fruits, including Peaches and Plums, have become scarce, there will be more inquiry for Apples from this out; we continue to quote at $2@3 per bbl for fair to prime, and $3.25@3.50 for choice. Peaches, in light supply, and, in consequence, a shade higher; $2@3 per bushel, as to quality. Plums unchanged at $3@4 per bushel. Grapes continue dull, and, with a supply largely in excess of the demand, quoted at 3@5 cts per lb.

GRAIN—The receipts of grain for the past week have been light and as a consequence prices rule firm and are a shade higher. The stock of grain in the market here is meagre and there is no disposition, nor are they pressed, on millers to sell that they are compelled, unfairly so situated that they are compelled to sell at any and all prices for the season, hence the scarcity of Wheat, Rye and Oats in our market at present. We have, in particular, very much needed here, although our millers act their part well and pull together in a way to keep the price of Wheat from running away. The farmers they offer, it is true, would equal the prices current at the seaboard markets, adding cost of transportation, but is much below the cost of Wheat brought here from the west. We quote fair to prime red wheat at $1.25@1.30 per bushel, and white at $1.30@1.35. Rye is wanted at 78@80. Oats continue firm at 43@45 by the car load, and 48@50 from store. The demand for corn is fair, we quote prime yellow car at 65@66 mixed shelled 62@63, and yellow shelled, a; 64.

There was a fair inquiry at the grain exchange to-day and the following sales were effected:

1 car White Oats free in elevator, 44¾.
1 " White Oats free in elevator, 45.
1 " Mixed Shelled Corn (sacked,) 63.
3 " No. 1 Spring Barley, 90.
1 " Fair White Wheat, $1.32
1 " Tight Pressed Hay, $24.50.

GROCERIES—Continue to report favorable advices from Rio Janeiro prices of Rio Coffees are reported ⅛c higher, and the importers are now holding for an advance to choice invoices at 18c, and ile gold, duty paid. The entire stock of Rio in first hands on the 9th inst was about 75,000 bags, with about 20,000 bags on the way. The small stock and light shipments, with the cost of the bean enhanced at its point of production, will most likely cause another upward movement, or at least, hold the market, at its present position. In fact importers are quite indifferent as to whether their goods are sold, believing that by delay the country will become bare of goods, and higher prices, owing to the scarcity and demand, rule. Our merchants seem to be tolerably well stocked, and are selling at prices ruling, but they can not duplicate for invoices. Doubtless, this week will see an advance in Rio coffee in this market of at least ½c per lb. Sugar—The market for Refined was quite excited last week, and about 15,000 bbls were exchanged hands at New York—the most of it believed to have been by the refiners who advanced the prices of their goods ¼c per lb and in like cases, the excitement attending an upward movement in articles of merchandise, having now abated, we may look for a corresponding reduction to the extent of at least ¼c, if not ½c per lb in refined goods, as a advance of ½c per lb on raw sugars is fully established, and will be as thought, be sustained. Stocks decreasing rapidly and receipts are noticeable. Syrups—The finer grades held at previous ranging at 36 and 38 higher—the advance from the lowest point being about 2c per gallon, for A. & E. Brunes, and other fine grades. Common to medium—no change.

SUGARS—Refined—Standard Hards, 14 A. 13¾. B, 13¾; Ex. C, 13; C Yellow, 12¾. Porto Rico Hards—Choice, 13½; Prime, 11; Good, 10¾. Cuba Sugars, 10@11. Demerara, 12½. Sugar House Sugars—Knight's Extra C Yellow, 11¾; C. C. 11½; other grades, 9@11. New Orleans Sugars—None in market.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 21; Prime, 20; Good, 19; Fair, 18@18¾. Java, 25@28. Laguayra, 19@20. Mocha, 45. Roasted Coffee—J. S. Dilworth & Co's price, 22. Lower grades, 21.

SYRUPS—Havemeyer & Elder's, 70. White Honey, 70. Lovering's, 60. Durant's, 70. Brune's, 70; other grades, 48@60. New Orleans Molasses, 60@68.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Good, 9¼; Fair, 8¾. Rangoon, 8@8¾. Patna, 8.

SPICES—Pepper, 22. Allspice, 18. Cassia, 50. Cloves, 50. Nutmegs, $1.30.

HAY—The receipts of hay, both loose and baled, are increasing, but the supply is still up to the demand, and prices remain unchanged; good to prime baled, for the car load, $23@25.

HIDES—Green Salted, 10¾@11¼; Green Butcher's, 8; Dry Flint, 21@22; Green Calf Skins, 14@15; Green Salted Calf, 17@18.

HUSK—Quoted at 1¾@2¾ per bale.

HONEY—Is in steady demand and prime white clover honey, in good condition, sells readily at 28@29.

HEMP—Is higher; last sales reported at $165 per ton.

LIME—Perrysburg white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland $2.25; Eastern, $1.75.

MILL FEED—Is steady with a fair jobbing trade at $20@22 for Bran; $23@25 for Seconds; $30@35 for Middlings, and $43@45 for Oil Meal.

ONIONS—In steady demand, and we can report regular sales at $3.50@4.00 per bbl.

OIL—No. 1 Lard Oil, (Pittsburgh make) 70@72 to the trade, and 75 in a small way. No. 2 quoted at 65@70.

PEA NUTS—Steady at 12@13 cts.

POULTRY—We can report a steady demand and prices unchanged at 35@50 cts per pair for young, and 70@75 for old, by the coop.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 6¾@6¾; sugar cured shoulders, 8@9; clear sides, 9¾; ribbed sides, 8¾; Breakfast Bacon, 10¾@11; sugar cured hams, 13¾@14¼. Prime kettle Lard, 9¾ in tcs; 10 in kegs and 11¾ in pails. Refined Lard, 9¾.

POTATOES—Sweets are in steady demand, and we can report regular sales at $3.00@3.50 for Baltimore's and $2.50@3.00 for Jersey's. Irish Potatoes, not much inquired for except in a retail way.

RAGS—Prices, 4@4¼ cts per lb.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed is more in ...u for but unchanged; we can report sales to the trade at $3.25 per bushel. Clover Seed is quiet, with small sales at $7.00. Flaxseed is unchanged at $1.80.

TOBACCO—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

WILLOWS—Quoted firm at 10 cts.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, September 11, 1871. }

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the point from which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

Greenwald & Kahn, Cincinnati	2 cars
Street and Kahn, Upper Sandusky	2 cars
Sadler, Haven & Co., Cincinnati	2 cars
D. James, Columbus	1 car
Ad. Cauffel, Indianapolis	2 cars
L. Shamberg, Cincinnati	2 cars
Marks Bro., Urbana	1 car
A. R. Gray, Mansfield	1 car
Needy & Bro., Mansfield	3 cars
Kaufman & Bro., Mansfield	1 car
A. B. Hutchinson, Loudonville	1 car
J. W. Unger, Canton	1 car
W. W. Hilliard, Cherokee Chief	1 car
Thompson Love, Newark	1 car
S. L. Moonig, Bellaire	1 car
J. Sheppard, Bellaire	1 car
Total	22 cars

SHEEP.

Jas. Johnston, Loudonville..... 1 cars

CATTLE.

The number of cattle on sale to-day, although pretty well up to the demand, was considerably below that of last week, footing up something less than 700, against close on to 1,000; in some respects the market differed from that of last week, but so far as we could discover, there were but few new features worthy of special notice. The average quality of the offerings was scarcely up to the usual standard, and in consequence, while common and medium stock ruled sluggish, prime butchers, cattle, sold readily and that, too, at an advance of ¼ to ¾ of a cent per lb. The market ruled unsettled, particularly for the better grades, many of the butchers discovering that the supply was light, bought more promptly and consequently, the prices were almost cleared of the kind to which we have just referred, by 10 o'clock, and there were but very few common cattle left over, though there was no improvement in price. It was late in the day at the Central Yards last week: no difficulty in selling good cattle but common and inter or stock dragged, as buyers generally want anything that is not good, and from that up to prime—it costs just as much to ship the one as the other and this being the case, shippers prefer paying the difference for good stock, as it is usually cheaper in the end.

Prime to extra butcher's stock may be quoted at 5½@6 cts and fancy at 6¼; fair to good, 4¾@5¼, and common at 4@4¼. Bulls sold though there were but few on sale to-day; may be quoted at 2@3 cts. Last week "Jimmy" Martin had the bull trade all to himself; this week he had a formidable competition in the person of "Billy" Hines.

James Hamlin & Co. 19 head fair to good Washington Co. stock, at 4¾@5.

Keefer to Kraus had 19 steers from Harrison Co. Ohio, at 4¾@5.

Jacob Lobman reports 81 head of Washington Co. stock, at 4¾@5¾.

Sadler, Haven & Co. report two loads of common to fair Indiana stock, at 4¼@5¼.

Peter Hartman sold 29 head of Washington Co. steers for Ralston & Preston, at 4¾@5¼.

Hazlewood & Blackstock report 41 head western stock, on commission for Campbell at 4¾@5¼; 20 head from Harrison Co. Ohio, at 4.25@5.00.

Rothchilds & Zeigler 50 head of mixed Washington Co. steers, at 4¾@5¼.

M. Varner reports 42 head of mixed Washington Co. stock, at 4¾@5¼.

Jacob Needy sold 3 loads of Ohio stock, fair to extra, at 5@5¾; one load of skippers on commission.

S. Kauffman reports 7 from Washington Co., and 6 from Ohio sold, at 4¾@5¼.

Keefer & Bro. sold 20 head of commission stock for J. W. Unger, at 4.20@5.25.

S. Marks Bro. 47 head of Ohio cattle, sold, at 4¾@5.25 from Washington Co., and 4¾@5.50 Count J Bushnell; Liberty O W 320, account Bates & G; Eagle O W 474, account P Hutchinson; Peerless O W 433, account Durcan & Y; David Wilkins 240, account Boston & P Co; Commercial O W 160, account J K Barbour; Briant O W 100, account Lockhart, Fra & Co. Total.....4 220 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Union Refining Co. 100 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Total.....100.

[By P. & A. Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, September 11, 12 M.—Crude 13¾c. Refined: spot 23¾@23¾c; October 23¾@23¾c; October and December 21c. Market very quiet and dull.

5:15 P. M.—Crude 13¾c. Refined: September 23¾c; October 23¾@23c. Market quiet and dull.

NEW YORK, September 11, 12 M.—Market quiet and dull, with crude nominal and unchanged. Refined 23¾@23¾c, with small, unimportant sales.

3 P. M.—Market dull and inactive, not a single transaction being reported. Crude is nominally quoted at 13¾c. Refined 23¾c.

OIL CITY, Saturday, September 11, 11 A. M.—Market dull and quiet; Lower Creek $4.60@4.65; Oil City $4.70@4.80; offers to sell gravity at $4.80. Country and creek. Average production 11,473 bbls; increased stocks 10,942; total stocks 541,-875; new wells drilling 36.

PHILADELPHIA, September 11, 11:45 A. M.—Market very dull at $4.10 to $4.15.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, September 11, 12 M.—The market is quiet and firm at $4.60@4.65; no sales.

ROUSEVILLE, September 11, 12 M.—The market was generally dull; $4.60 bid, $4.70 asked, no sales.

TITUSVILLE, September 11, 12 M.—The market was very quiet and nothing doing; prices nominally at $4.35 to $4.37½. Average production 11,473; decrease in stocks, 10,942; total stock, 541,865; number of wells drilling, 342.

FRANKLIN, September 11.—Another well on Cranberry. Shirk's well on Heastry farm struck on Saturday, reported last evening going two hundred—the best well yet on Cranberry.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, September 11, 4:30 P. M.—Consols 93¼@93⅝; 5-20's, 82, 83¼; do, 65, 90⅝; do, '67, 92¾; 10-40's, 90¾.

ANTWERP, September 11.—Petroleum, 50¾f.

FRANKFORT, September 11.—5-20's, 92, 95½; Rate of discount in Bank of Frankfort advanced to 4 per cent.

PARIS, September 11.—Rents, 57f 75c.

LIVERPOOL, September 11.—Cotton dull; middling upland 9¾@9¾d. Breadstuffs and provisions unchanged.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 11, 1871.

WHEAT—Active and 2@2½c lower; $1.15¾@1.16¾ cash; $1.15⅞ September; $1.15¾@1.19 October. This afternoon dull and easier; $1.15¾ September and October.

CORN—No 2 mixed active but weaker and 1c lower; 46@46¾c cash; 46¾c September; 45½c October. This afternoon dull; 46c September; 45¾@45½c October.

OATS—No 2 active and 1c lower; 30¾c.

RYE—No 2 active and unsettled; 61¾c.

BARLEY—No 2 active; 1@1½c lower.

HIGHWINES—Steady at 88¾c.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

MESS PORK—$12.87½ cash.

LARD—At 9c.

FREIGHTS—Firmer.

RECEIPTS—Hogs, 5,000.

SHIPMENTS—Hogs, 3,000.

New York.

NEW YORK, September 11.—Cotton steady; middling upland 20¾c. Flour dull; in buyers' favor; superfine western and State $4.90@5.10; common to good extra $5.90@6.30; good to choice $6.15@6.75; white western extra $6.75@7.75; double extra $7.80@8.50. Rye flour $4.25@5.10. Corn meal quiet. Whisky dull at 92½@93c. Wheat dull; spring No 2 $1.40@1.45; winter choice No 1 $1.50@1.54; amber $1.46; winter red western $1.50@1.54; amber Michigan $1.53@1.56. Rye active; western 83c. Barley and malt dull. Canada peas $1.30@1.35. Corn declined; western mixed 69c. Oats firm; western and Ohio 46@56c; western to arrive 50@51c. Hay quiet. Hops advanced 2@3c; prime to choice 27@29c for 1870. Coffee firm; Rio 14@18c. Sugar firm; fair to good, refining 9¼@9¾c; Cuba 9@9¼c. Molasses dull. Rice 8¾@9¾c. Crude petroleum 13¾@13¾c; refined 23¾c. Mess pork firm at $13.75; prime pork $10@10.50; prime mess $10.50@13. December $13.50. September and October $13; prime mess $13.75; January $14. Beef, cut meats and middles unchanged. Lard firm; prime steam 9c; kettle dried 9¾c. Butter; western 10@20c; State 15@30c. Cheese quiet; 8@10½c.

LATEST.—Flour quiet; $5.90@6.30 for shipping extra. Wheat dull; spring No 1 $1.40@1.43; spring No 2 $1.31@1.35. Oats 48@52c. Pork quiet; sellers option for September $13.87½. Lard steady; prime steam 9¾c. Eggs steady at 27c.

Live Stock

NEW YORK, September 11.—Beeves: receipts yesterday and to-day 31 cars, or 5,110 head, against 1,720 the corresponding time the last week. Good to prime steers ruled active at full prices; poor native stock and common Texas and cattle ruled dull and easier; the extreme range for native cattle 5½@12¾c, with few reported at 12¾c for Texans; sales include 6 cars Texas at 9c; 19 cars do 8@8½c; 11 cars 7¾c; 7 cars 7c; 4 cars little Creeks at 6c; 17 cars fat Kentucky steers 11¼@12c; 13 cars do do; 11 cars do 11@12c; 13 cars good Kentucky steers at 11¾@12c, and 15 cars fair to prime Illinois at 10½@12¾c. Sheep and lambs—Total receipts for the week 32,373 head, of which 8,490 were in the market to-day; market active and prices fairly sustained; inferior to best sheep sold by the car-load at 4¼@4¾c, with a few very choice at 6¾c and even 7c, and lambs at 5¾@7¾c, with a few at 8c; quality better than the average. Hogs—Total receipts for the week 30,610, of which 73 carloads arrived yesterday and to-day. Sales alive of 3 cars State hogs at 5c, and good western are quoted at 5¾@5¾c; dressed steady at 6@7c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, September 11.—Business among the leading jobbing houses continues active. On Saturday night some houses along Broadway were open until midnight. Prices are generally steady and firm, with an upward tendency. There is nothing at present to indicate any material reduction in prices. Wool is likely to be scarce and command extreme prices for the year. Several leading wool buyers have returned from Australia to obtain supplies within a fortnight, but no doubt whether they can obtain any quantity of cheap wools as yet. Cotton is quiet but firm. The market is buoyant and purchasers take hold of all staples freely.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 11.—Cotton steady; low middling 18¾@19c. Flour firm; family $5.75@6.00. Wheat steady; sales sample lots $1.30. Corn buoyant; ear 59c; shelled 56c. Rye firm; 65@66c. Oats steady; 32@33c. Barley steady. Groceries unchanged. Eggs dull but unchanged; 22c. Cheese steady and quiet but buoyant; asking $12.75@13.00. Lard; stocks withdrawn for higher prices. Bulk meats unsettled; sales rough sides at 6¾c; clear sides 6¾c. Bacon buoyant but unsettled; not much offering; shoulders held at 5¾c; sales 7¾@7¾c. Whisky steady at 88¾c. Pork firm; $4.90@5.40. Whisky steady; 90c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, September 11.—Tobacco very active; sales of 79 hhds; lugs $2.50@3.50; good leaf $8@17.25. Bagging firm at 18@19c. Cotton firm and unchanged; middling 19¾c. Flour active and steady; family $6.50@6.75; choice $6.75@7.00. Corn meal quiet. Whisky dull at 92½@93c. Wheat dull; spring No 2 $1.40@1.45; amber choice No 2

PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE: TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1871.

HOME NEWS.

Remember the great sale takes place to-day.

Don't forget the sale of lots at Homestead to-day.

The Great Sale of the season takes place to-day. Homestead lots are what you want to invest in.

The Excursion for the great sale at Homestead to-day will start from the corner of Grant and Water streets at 9 o'clock this morning. Be on hand and buy yourself a lot. No such inducements were ever offered in this market.

An Item for the Boys.

An excellent article for use as door mats, rags, &c., is a sheep skin tanned with the wool on. It is very easy done, the following being the method: Tack the skin upon the board with the flesh side out, and then scrape with a blunt knife; next wash the flesh well with pulverized chalk until it will absorb no more. Then take the skin from the board, and cover the flesh with powdered alum; double half way over with flesh side in contact; then roll tight together and keep dry for three days, after which unroll it and stretch it again on a board or door and dry in the air, and it will be ready for use.

Drunken Man Shot.

A woman who resides near Sharpsville, gave herself up at the Mayor's office yesterday morning, stating that she had shot a man on Sunday, who while drunk boisterously demanded admittance to her house, saying that he wanted to get his brother, who was inside, away from there. After being repeatedly refused admittance, he entered the shed at the window, notwithstanding her threats, and his brother's remonstrances. Finally she fired two or three shots, one of them taking effect in his leg.

The woman was taken in custody and an officer sent to find the man. His statement agreed with hers and, as he declined to prosecute, she was discharged. We learned no name.

Allegheny, Perrysville and Harmony Narrow Gauge Railroad.

A meeting, which was attended by the wealthiest citizens of that community, was held on last Saturday evening, at Keown's Hotel, Perrysville, for the purpose of taking initiatory steps towards the construction of a Narrow Gauge Railroad, from Allegheny city to Jeffersonville or Harmony. Robert Swan, Esq., was called to the chair, and Mr. Moorhead acted as Secretary. Mr. Swan, Col. Alex. Hilands and Will Keown, were appointed to wait on the citizens of Harmony and of other prominent points along the proposed line in order to secure their co-operation in the enterprise. Messrs. Hilands & D. Hilands and Robert Morrow were appointed to raise funds for the purpose of making a preliminary survey of the route. It is intended to have the route surveyed as soon as possible.

That Wrestling Match.

The wrestling match at Union Park yesterday, we learn, was not determined, and that the contestants will have a second trial. The first fall was decided in favor of Molfenden. This kind of *fun* is pronounced by gentlemen who witnessed this contest about as brutal as prize-fighting. The men strip themselves of every particle of clothing, and send their hands in order to better retain their holds. The men yesterday "clinched" at about half past two o'clock and the fall was fully five o'clock before there was a fall. During the scuffle, by the time the fall was decided, the arms and on the shoulders, arms and sides of the wrestlers was decidedly raw—the men looking pretty much as if they had undergone the fiery treatment at the hands of an ostler who wielded a heavy curry-comb. We confess an inability to see where the fun comes in;

What Remains of Homestead.

Although a great many cheap lots, and most of the "fancy" ones, were sold on Saturday, there are still over 300 to be sold to-day. Everybody's *purse* and taste can yet be suited. The choicest of the cheap lots (Fifteenth avenue) and most of Mifflin street are still untouched, and on Sixteenth and Seventeenth avenues there are splendid ones that will probably go under $400—that is $40 with-in 30 days, and $10 a year for nine years without interest, for 60x110 feet, equal to three ordinary town lots!!!

Below Sixth are some *all* the fine large level lots are yet unsold, and as they are nearly all equally eligible, it is likely that there will be enough to go at all bidders, and prices will probably rule low.

Those who admire fine views will find the best on Second avenue, above Amity street, overlooking the river.

We advise all who missed the sale on Saturday, or those being there did not have a chance at *their* lot, to be on hand to-day and "see it out."

Remember the great sale takes place to-day.

Don't forget the sale of lots at Homestead to-day.

The Great Sale of the season takes place to-day. Homestead lots are what you want to invest in.

The Excursion for the great sale at Homestead to-day will start from the corner of Grant and Water streets at 9 o'clock this morning. Be on hand and buy yourself a lot. No such inducements were ever offered in this market.

Be Careful about a Wetting.

There is little need of taking cold from getting a wetting if the right course is pursued. If a person is caught in a summer shower, and even "wet to the skin," it is safer to walk steadily and rapidly on, until the clothes become dry again, than to stop under the shed and remain there still until the storm is over. If home is reached while the clothing is yet wet, take some exercise at first instantly, if not more, go to the kitchen fire, remove every garment, rub the whole body with a coarse towel or flannel, put on woolen underclothing, get into bed, wrap up warm, and take another hot drink; then go to sleep, if at night; if in the day time, get up in an hour, dress and be active for the remainder of the day. Suppose you sit still in damp clothing; in a few minutes chilliness is observed, the cold "strikes in," and next morning there is a violent cold, or an attack of pleurisy or pneumonia which, if not fatal in a week, will require weeks and months and weary years to get rid of. The short, sharp rule should be, if the clothing gets wet, change instantly, or if work or walk actively, briskly, until perfectly dry.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the number of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending September 10th, as reported by J. Guy McCandless, Health Physician:

Accident, 1; apolexy cerebral, 1; apolexy of the lungs, 1; atrophy, 1; congestion of brain, 1; cancer, 1; cholera infantum, 3; consumption, 8; convulsions, 4; croup, 2; dentition, 2; diarrhœa, 1; disease of the heart, 2; dysentery, 1; exhaustion of the brain, 1; inflammation of the brain, 1; inflammation of the lungs, 1; inflammation of the stomach, 1; lead colic, 1; marasmus, 1; old age, 1; parturition, 1; prematture birth, 1; small pox, 2; unknown, 2; whooping cough, 1; still births, 6.

Of the above there were under one year, 10; from one to two, 10; from two to five, 6; from five to ten, 7; from ten to fifteen, 1; from fifteen to twenty, 3; from twenty to thirty, 9; from thirty to forty, 3; from forty to fifty, 5; from fifty to sixty, 3; from sixty to seventy, 1; from seventy to eighty, 3.

Males, 37; females, 31. White, 66; colored, 2. Total, 68.

One of the cases of small pox reported, was brought from Allegheny City and died in hospital in this city; also one from Birmingham.

Don't forget the sale of lots at Homestead to-day.

The Excursion for the second grand sale of lots at Homestead takes place to-day. Don't miss the opportunity of buying yourself a home.

The Excursion for the great sale at Homestead to-day will start from the corner of Grant and Water streets at 9 o'clock this morning. Be on hand and buy yourself a lot. No such inducements were ever offered in this market.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Regular Semi-Monthly Meeting—Proceedings in the Two Branches—Joint Session—Trouble About the Water Commission Ordinance—What Became of the Lost Ordinance, &c., &c.

The Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh held their regular semi-monthly meetings yesterday (Monday, September 11th,) at their chambers in the City Building.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS .....President.
E. S. MORROW .....Clerk.

Council was called to order at 2:10 P. M. The clerk called the roll, the following named members answering to their names—Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Burgwin, Chislett, Donnelly, Duncan, Edwards, Gallaher, Herron, Hoeh, House, Jeremy, Jones, Kehew, Kirk, Asdale, Littell, Lloyd, McCune, Miller, Morrow, Murdock, Murry, Neely, Rafferty, Schmidt, Seely, Shipton, Thompson, Wainwright, Riddell, Wilson and Gross, President.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

THE WATER COMMISSION.

The President presented the report of the Water Commission, notifying Councils of their resignations. Accepted.

The President also presented the resignation of Wm. Phillips as a member of the Water Commission. Accepted.

PETITIONS, RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

Mr. SHIPTON—An ordinance fixing the place of holding elections for the Third Ward at the Gazaway building. Read three times and passed.

Mr. RAFFERTY—A petition for damages on Old avenue. Referred.

Mr. HERRON—An ordinance changing the name of Roup street, Thirteenth ward, to Craig street. Passed.

Mr. LLOYD presented an ordinance authorizing the issue of water extension bonds to the amount of $250,000, and asked its final passage.

Mr. RIDDELL thought the ordinance had better lay over until it could be ascertained how this large amount was to be appropriated.

Mr. LLOYD urged the passage of the ordinance on the ground of the great and pressing need of water supply in certain portions of the city.

The ordinance passed finally.

Mr. RIDDELL a petition for opening of School alley. Referred.

Also, petition of Mr. Chiverten asking reduction of business tax. Referred.

Also, a resolution to establish a grade on Butler street, from the cemetery to the city line. Referred.

ANOTHER PARK PROJECT.

Also, a resolution that the Survey Committee be instructed to survey and locate an avenue for a park 150 feet wide, from which Halght's Run and Four Mile Run, from the Monongahela, river to the Allegheny river. Referred to Survey Committee.

Mr. AIKEN, a petition for change of grade on Penn avenue. Referred. Also petition and bill anent for opening Elm street. Passed.

Mr. THOMPSON, a petition for water pipe on Collins avenue. Referred.

Mr. BURGWIN, an ordinance locating portion of Halkett street. Passed.

Mr. RIDDELL, (permission being granted) presented the resignation of John Chislett as a member of the Water Commission. Accepted.

Mr. LLOYD presented a remonstrance against the adoption of plan of streets in the Fourteenth ward. Accepted and plan referred to Survey Committee.

Mr. E. P. JONES presented the report of the Committee on Roads, with accompanying ordinances, as noted below:

Pay-rolls for the month of August.....$2,411 65
Contractor's pay-rolls..... 656 43

The report was accepted and approved.

Mr. JONES, an ordinance for opening Lincoln street. Passed finally.

Also, an ordinance for opening Craig street, from Center avenue to Ridge street. Passed finally.

Also, an ordinance for opening Wylie avenue. Passed finally.

WATER COMMISSION AGAIN.

Mr. AIKEN offered a resolution that Councils meet in joint session at four o'clock for the purpose of filling the vacancies in the Water Commission caused by the resignations of Messrs. Phillips and Chislett.

Mr. BURGWIN said the resignations had not been accepted. It required a joint session to accept those resignat ons. He offered as a substitute, that Common Council be requested to notify S. C. when they will be ready to meet in joint session, to act upon the resignations of Messrs. Phillips and Chislett.

Mr. KIRK offered an amendment to the substitute, that the election to fill vacancies in the Water Commission be postponed until the Ordinance Committee report an ordinance, reducing the committee to three members who shall be persons of engineering and mechanical skill, and fixing proper compensation for their services. The amendment was lost.

The question recurring on the substitute of Mr. Burgwin, it was adopted.

Mr. MCCUNE—A resolution authorizing the paving of Arthur street, in the Seventh ward, amounting to $7,50. Passed.

SANITARY MEASURES.

Mr. MCCUNE, also offered the following:

Resolved, That the Board of Health be instructed to cause such nuisances as daily removal of all offal, garbage, ashes and dirt from the streets and alleys of the city, and report the same to Councils.

Mr. EDWARDS said this matter had been brought up some time ago before the Board of Health, and the Board thought nothing could be done in the premises without an act of Assembly.

Mr. MCCUNE said he would not press the matter, but he merely wished to satisfy the Board that they could have the hearty cooperation of Councils in any action looking to the improvement of the sanitary condition of the city.

The President said the Board of Health would feel grateful for such action on the part of Councils.

The resolution was passed.

STREET LAMPS RECOMMENDED.

Mr. SHIPTON, Chairman of the Committee on Gas Lighting, presented the report of the Committee, recommending the erection of the following public lamps: Four on Miller street; one on corner of Beech alley and Mitenberger street; one on north side of Colwell, between Elm and Logan; eight on Webster avenue, one on each side, one on each corner of Arthur street; one on northeast corner of Robert's street; one south side at upper end of Wylie avenue; one on northwest side at upper end of William R. Low's property; one southeast corner of Granville street; one north side, opposed to Dr. Wilson's house; one south-west corner of Devillier street; one north-east corner of Elm street. Also, one corner of Forty-six and Davidson streets; one north-west corner Seventeenth and Edna streets; one corner of Crawford and Wylie; Hazel and Fullerton; Penn avenue between Fortieth and Main streets. Also recommend the following be put by East End Gas Company: One on Fifth avenue as follows: One corner of Charlotte street; one corner Didsbridge street; one corner Craig street; one corner Neville street; one corner Amberson avenue. Also, three on Franklin, as follows: One corner Penn avenue; one corner Center alley; one corner Broad street. Also, on Station street as follows: One corner of Highland avenue; Three between Highland and Larimer avenues; one corner Larimer avenue; one near station house; one corner of Penn avenue; one corner of Station street. The committee would respectfully recommend that the lamps be furnished complete, (including service pipe etc.,) by the East End Gas Company, and that the Fairmount Gas Works pattern of those furnished by the Pittsburgh Gas Company, the cost not to exceed the amount paid by the Pittsburgh Gas Company.

Read, accepted, and the lamps recommended ordered to be erected, and the recommendations regarding the East End Gas Company adopted.

Mr. SCHMIDT presented a resolution authorizing an additional fire ping in the Sixth ward. Referred.

Mr. CHISLETT: A resolution authorizing a water pipe on Hatfield street. Passed.

A LOST PAPER.

Mr. BURGWIN desired to know what had become of the original draft of the ordinance authorizing the organization of a Board of Water Commissioners. He had placed it on the Clerk's desk in the Common Council Chamber, and now no one seemed to be able to give any information concerning it.

Mr. RIDDELL—Perhaps the clerk of Select Councils can throw some light on the matter.

The Clerk, Mr. Morrow, said that the paper had been ordinanced in his hands and was ready to the Select Council Chamber, when he was met in the hall by a reporter, who took possession of the paper.

Mr. EDUCATIONAL.

Mr. MORROW—It was Mr. O'Neil. Afterwards I ascertained this fact and visited the *Dispatch* office and asked for the original copy. I was informed by Mr. O'Neil that it was lost. He said it had been carefully printed, and that he would furnish me with a "proof." This "proof," and not the original ordinance, was passed by Councils. I have since, however, obtained a correct copy of the ordinance, and it will be presented to-morrow.

The Council then retired to the Common Council chamber for the purpose of meeting the other branch in joint session

After the return of the Select branch to its chamber, the action of the joint session was ratified, when Council adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL

This branch was called to order at half-past two o'clock by President Oliver, The following members were present: Messrs. Anderson, Arthurs, Barr, Batchelor, Belfore, Beyer, Brown, Buffington, Carroll, Dailey, Chalmers, Dietrich, David L. Fleming, John Fleming, Lewis J. Fleming, Follansbee, Froelich, Gilmore, Hammond, Hamhel, Hare, Hauch, Evan Jones, J. H. Jones, Kinzer, Kohne, Kyle, Lageman, Lappan, McCandless, McKelvy, McKim, Meyer, McGumsey, R. H. Negley, W. B. Negley, Oliver, Price, Raible, Rosewell, Rowley, Scott, Seiferth, Shoeb, Shupert, Smith, Snodgrass, Verner, Wallace, Watson, H. W. Oliver, Jr., President.

ABSENTEES.

Messrs. Anderson, Belfore, Beyer, Brown, David L. Fleming, John Fleming, Lewis J. Fleming, Hammond, Hamhel, Hare, Kinzer, Kohne, Lageman, Lappan, McCandless, McKelvy, R. H. Negley, W. B. Negley, H. W. Oliver, Jr., Rosewell, Rowley, Seiferth—22.

So the resolution granting the "extra pay," was passed, finally.

A dispute here sprung up between the President and Mr. A. G. McCandless, as to whether the ordinance had been passed finally. The Chair contended that as the motion was to "concur" with Select Council, the action had passed the ordinance finally, a concurrence with them would be a final passage. This view seemed well taken, and Council seremptorily was order more restored.

Council now went into Joint Session.

Upon the adjournment of Joint session, S. C resumed business.

Mr. BARR called up the report of viewers on Shady Lane, and moved that the report agree with S. C. (which had approved the report.) Carried.

An ordinance was then presented by Mr. Barr for the opening of Shady Lane from Penn avenue to Irwin's line. Rules suspended and ordinance read a second time.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

The resolution in reference to "the Mayor's salary and perquisites" was read by the Chair, as it had been passed in S. C. at last meeting C. C. concurred.

President OLIVER, severely—In relation to this resolution I would say that at the last meeting, it was laid on my desk among other papers. One of the reporters wanted to get it but, considering the source, I refused positively after a hasty search among them, and he went off and reported the next day that it had "mysteriously disappeared." This is unlimited charging me with dishonesty. It was his own blundering. And I want to resent any character of the kind. Mr. Speaker, I charge reporters, or causes them to "mysteriously disappear," no matter who they hurt. And I think it was very unparliamentary to say the least, to make such a charge on such slight grounds. I always endeavor to assist the reporters, and such insinuations I hurl back with scorn. I am a good grace, and I indignantly repudiate such a slander.

Loud cries of "who was it" "what's the paper" from all parts of the hall.

President OLIVER—(sarcastically) well it don't make any difference now.

Injured innocence at the reportorial table now awakened. Reporters got up and in high wail demanded the name of the offender, and again the grave "fathers" joined in the cry.

President OLIVER—Will it was the *Dispatch* man.

Mr. CHALMERS—The same who stole the last Common Council ordinance. That's enough of him?

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The ordinance providing for the opening of Mulberry alley was called up, passed a second reading and laid over.

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Mr. Rowley, from the Street Committee, presented their monthly report, showing the expenditures for the month to have been $6,431,20. Report accepted.

The ordinances accompanying were disposed of as follows: Ordinance for opening of Forty-seventh street, from Allegheny Valley railroad, to the Allegheny river, passed finally. Ordinance for grading Moffit alley from Scingers to Cooper street; passed finally. Ordinance for paving and curbing of Erie street from Bedford to Centre avenue; passed finally. Ordinance for public sewer in Relief and Cherry alleys; passed finally.

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Report accepted and ordinance passed finally.

In all business not otherwise noted S. C. concurred.

Adjourned.

JOINT SESSION.

Joint Session was called to order by President Gross of the Select Branch, who explained that they had been convened in accordance with section in reference to the resignations of Messrs. Phillips and Chislett as members of the Water Commission.

Mr. EVAN JONES asked if the resignations had not been accepted.

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Also, petition for vacation of Friendship avenue from Etna to Liberty street. Both petitions were accompanied by ordinances which were referred to the Survey Committee.

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